

LAWS GOVERNING THE HUNTING AND TAKING OF GAME BIRDS

Wisconsin law both provides a daily open season from one-half hour before sunrise until sundown. It also prohibits the use of a bag limit of fifteen wild ducks, including American ducks or muddins. In other words, ducks and the American coot are all classed as ducks, and fifteen of eitherone, or quail, or prairie chicken, or grouse, or mixed daily bag limit of twenty birds combining any two or more of the varieties of ducks (including the American coot or muddin), and fifteen of any one variety, such as mallards, may be taken in any one day. It is unlawful for any person to have in possession more than the daily bag limit of any one variety of ducks, geese and brant, the daily bag limit of ten birds of quail, mallard, rice hen, or any one variety of the daily bag limit for any one variety is fifteen birds, or a mixed daily bag limit of twenty birds, or in possession of more than the daily bag limit any one variety is unlawful.

There is a permanent closed season on wood duck and quail, and a closed season on prairie chicken, partridge and grouse. The American coot is unlawful to carry in any vehicle, or any gun, unless the same is knocked down or in a carrying case.

Penalties are provided for the violation of any of the provisions relating to game birds is a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00.

and in addition thereto \$5.00 for each bird affected by such violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. The law also provides that any vehicle used in transporting contraband game may be seized and confiscated.

Miss Mary McMillan left Wednesday for River Falls where she will teach in the Normal school during the coming year. Miss Anna McMillan

lan left this morning for Chicago and will teach again in the Lewis Institute.

WVF®

says he expects to be in France
spring.

quiet and also gave those assembled
talk.

|| sitting his friends in this city today.

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NEWSPAPER [

Newspaper

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Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, September 13, 1917

DRUMB & SUTOR, Publishers

SIXTEEN MILITARY CITIES

Altogether sixteen military cities have been built by the government to house 687,000 citizen soldiers selected for service by the draft. Of these cities, seven were ready today to receive their entire quota of officers and enlisted men. These seven included Camp Taylor at Louisville, Ky., Camp Travis at Fort San Antonio, Texas, Camp Lee at Petersburg, Va., Camp Lewis at American Lake, Washington, Camp Sherman at Chillicothe, Ohio, Camp Duane at Aye, Mass., and Camp Grant at Rockford, Ill. Seven other cantonments were ready Sept. 1st to receive all of the officers and two-thirds or more of the quota of enlisted men. These comprise Camp Dodge at Des Moines, Ia., Camp Funston at Fort Riley, Kans., Camp Custer at Battle Creek, Mich., Camp Pike at Little Rock, Ark., Camp Dix at Wrightstown, N. J., Camp Jackson at Columbia, South Carolina, Camp Gordon at Atlanta, Ga. The two remaining national army cantonments, Camp Upton at Yaphank, Long Island and Camp Meade at Adelphi, Maryland, have already received and are taking care of more than their full quota of officers and are ready to receive the number of enlisted men originally ordered there on September fifth.

Each cantonment requires a complete system of water supply and sewerage disposal; the piping alone for which amounts to more than fifty miles. Ten general warehouses with necessary truckage have also been provided where the facilities are not available in nearby cities.

The railroads, however, have given splendid service. All government orders have been given precedence and the lumber and other supplies needed have been rushed to the cantonments in record time.

George Richards of Milwaukee is visiting his parents.

MANY BADGER FARMS ARE MORTGAGED

Wisconsin Stands Among Four States With Highest Percentage of Mortgaged Farms

Wisconsin stands among four states in the Union with the highest percentage of mortgaged farms. Iowa, North Dakota, Wisconsin and New Jersey all stand with about 50 per cent of their farms mortgaged, but at the same time land values in the Badger state are increasing rapidly. The public domain is disappearing and farm values are increasing. The public domain is disappearing and farm values are increasing. The public domain is disappearing and farm values are increasing.

In general every farm will change ownership once in each generation," says the introduction. "The percentage of farms which change ownership thru inheritance is decreasing rapidly. An additional small percentage of farms are purchased with capital derived from other industries. The remaining farms must some way or other, capitalize once each generation; that is, must be made to pay for themselves either wholly or in part."

It is shown that 76 per cent of the farmers under twenty-five years are tenants. From 25 to 34 the tenancy falls to 75 per cent. In succeeding groups for each ten year advance, the tenancy falls to 37, 27, 21 and 13 per cent. Thus the greater number of men who start out as tenants become owners.

Miss Minnie Podawiltz is attending the state fair in Milwaukee this week.

The Lord has a hard time plowing every body. The farmer smiles a merchant cuss.

RAILROADS REMOVE TRAINS TO HELP CONDUCT OF WAR

Since the war began more than four months ago, railroads operating in the central, southern and western military departmental divisions have reduced passenger train service 8,600,000 miles. This fact was brought out at the last weekly meeting of the committee on car service held in St. Paul.

The states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North and South Dakota and Montana are among those included in this territory. The action was taken by the railroads' War Board to conserve man-power, fuel and to conduct in order that the carriers might better aid the government in conducting the war, according to G. W. Murnane, secretary of the Twin City railway body.

Co-operation is being manifested by the various railway commissions in helping the roads to carry out this policy. So far it has not been deemed expedient to take off long distance trains. The railway executives are making every possible effort to reduce this service in such a way as will not inconvenience the traveling public.

DAMON-JONES

Miss Edith Damon of Madison and Mr. Albert C. Jones of Chicago were married in Madison on Thursday evening of last week. Miss Norrene Riley of this city was one of the bridesmaids, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. W. Morgan. Mrs. T. O. Riley of this city was one of the guests. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Damon and is well known in this city, where she has many friends. Mr. and Mrs. Jones will make their home in Chicago.

Mrs. Ellen Ingraham of Babcock has purchased an Oldsmobile Six of the Motor Sales Co.

ARPIN HAS JEWISH CHURCH

A Jewish church was recently dedicated at Arpin, there were twelve families there who worship this faith. The formal opening of the church occurred a week ago last Sunday, on which occasion there were a number of the faith present. Joseph Wausau, Marshallfield, Grand Rapids and other points. One of the ceremonies connected with the dedication of a new place of worship is the opening of the door, this honor being accorded the highest bidder. Joseph Cohen of this city was the man who performed this ceremony, he having outbid his competitors and paid the sum of \$105 for the honor.

There has been a number of Jewish families in the vicinity of Arpin for a term of years past. The first colony was started there by A. W. Rich of Milwaukee, a wealthy shoe manufacturer. He came to the place with the idea of planting his countrymen by putting them on a farm and fixing things so that they might earn a living even if they did not have any money to begin with. With this idea in mind he bought a tract of land near Arpin and when he ran across a Jew whom he considered worthy of help, he would furnish him with a piece of land, give him money with which to buy provisions and fix it so he could get going and make a living for himself. However, the majority of him who were started out in farming, the idea of planting his countrymen by putting them on a farm and fixing things so that they might earn a living even if they did not have any money to begin with. With this idea in mind he bought a tract of land near Arpin and when he ran across a Jew whom he considered worthy of help, he would furnish him with a piece of land, give him money with which to buy provisions and fix it so he could get going and make a living for himself.

Several of our citizens who had planted beans this spring with the idea of reaping a rich harvest this fall, had at least a part of their hopes dashed by the excessive freeze, and the vines were entirely killed, and any of those that had not already ripened were destroyed.

WILL SELL FORD CARS

Jensen and Anderson will handle the Ford car in this city during the coming year and they have leased the Harvey Geo building formerly occupied by the Citizens National Bank on Grand Avenue and will use this for a show room for the present. Later they expect to put up a building of their own which will be fitted up especially for this business and in which they can take care of the Ford repairing in this vicinity and give their customers a better service than they have heretofore enjoyed.

Mr. Jensen is well known in this city, having been in the garage business for a number of years, and Mr. Anderson comes from Stevens Point where he has been associated with the G. A. Gullikson company, who has handled the Ford agency in this city. He has well earned his reputation in the business and the new company should prove a success.

GETTING READY FOR BUSINESS

Welland & Reia have been getting their machinery installed during the past week and will soon have their sausage factory ready for operation. They will have everything up to the minute in the business and expect to be able to compete with the best of them in the manufacture of this product.

Theodore Reia, who has associated himself with Mr. Welland, comes here from Vinona, Minnesota, and has had plenty of experience in the business, and the two gentlemen should make a strong team. The McCarthy building has been secured for their factory and they are also erecting a smoke-house to be used in the business. The building is having new floors laid and will be able to turn out a first class product in every respect.

C. P. GROSS RESIGNS

C. P. Gross, who has had charge of Electric and Water department since it was taken over by the city, has handed in his resignation to the commissioners, same to take effect on the 15th of October.

Mr. Gross has accepted a position with the Middle West Utility company, a concern that operates in several of the middle states, and the mill will be stationed at Nebraska City, Nebraska, and will have charge of the lighting, heating and waterworks in that city. Mr. Gross gets quite a substantial wage over what he has received in this city and will no doubt prove a valuable man in the new position. Mr. Gross has made many friends during his residence in this city who will wish him success in his new location.

YOUNG-WALKER

Mrs. Louise Young and E. R. Walker, both of this city, were married on Thursday, September 6th, in Chicago, the wedding coming as a surprise to their friends in this city. Both of the contracting parties are quite well known in this city, the bride having lived here for a number of years past, while the groom has received in the piano business in the Lytle furniture store. They have taken rooms at the Witter hotel in this city, where they will make their home. The Tribune extends congratulations.

SPANISH VETS GET MEDALS

Officers and enlisted men who served in the army and navy during the Spanish-American war, enlisted in the state of Wisconsin, are entitled to a medal by a recent act of the state legislature. Application blanks may be obtained by writing to Adjt.-Gen. John C. Salsman.

NO MORE GERMAN

The school board at Shawano has decided not to have German taught in the public schools there during the coming school year. The reason given is that there are so few applications among the scholars that it would not be practicable to teach the language.

WILL LEAVE NEXT WEEK

The second lot of drafted men will leave Wood county on Wednesday, September 19th, when it is expected that about thirteen will go to camp. It is supposed that these boys will be taken to Rockford, Illinois, for training.

Mrs. Henry Hahner received a letter from her brother, F. W. Huber, stating that he is now in the New York harbor on the U. S. F. Connecticut.

Edward Clouett writes the Tribune that he is now in the army and is located at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio. He is serving in a civilian capacity, having received an appointment as army clerk. He is not commissioned but has the same rating as a second lieutenant and enjoys all the privileges accorded an officer. He says he expects to be in France by spring.

HEAVY FROST HERE RUINS THE CROPS

The hopes of the agriculturists in this section were covered with a heavy coating of ice when they arose from bed Monday morning, and saw that the frost had been wrought in a few short hours. Of course, it was not unexpected, as everybody who has ever had any experience with Wisconsin weather knew Sunday night was unless there was something approaching a miracle happened before morning that everything would be frozen.

Under normal conditions there would not have been so much damage done, as we generally have a killing frost about the 10th of September, and expect it, but crops of all kinds were late this year and had not reached the usual stage of development, and everybody hoped on this account that the cold would hold off longer than usual. There are many large fields of corn which have reached a stage where a week or two of warm weather would have produced a pretty good crop, and these were all killed.

Cucumbers had been coming along in fine shape and were producing a good crop, but had not reached the maximum when the frost struck them. Many fields of late potatoes were still growing in fine shape and gave promise of better crops than ordinary, but they have now been frozen to the ground, and the yield will be correspondingly light.

Several of our citizens who had planted beans this spring with the idea of reaping a rich harvest this fall, had at least a part of their hopes dashed by the excessive freeze, and the vines were entirely killed, and any of those that had not already ripened were destroyed.

WILL STRENGTHEN THE PRICE

The frost of this week will undoubtedly have a tendency to strengthen the price at which potatoes will sell this fall. Although there are prospects of a pretty fair crop, the heavy freeze cut down the production very materially among the late varieties, and the production will not be anything like what it would have been had the weather remained mild for the couple of weeks longer. Many of the fields of late potatoes were just in blossom when the frost came, and these will suffer great damage, cutting down the size of the tubers very materially and leaving many of them in a condition that will make them poor keepers. Prices in potato centers have already shown an advance because of the weather.

TROOP G FOR TEXAS

By the time this item appears in print it is entirely probable that the members of Troop G will be at Waco, Texas, where they will be stationed for a time and will receive additional training before leaving for the front. Most of the boys are not sorry to leave, as the past few nights at Camp Douglas have been uncomfortably cold, and they all hope that a move to Texas will remedy this disadvantage for a time at least. Sleeping in a tent in cool weather is not so bad when you are doing it for fun, but when you are doing it for duty, it is a different matter.

ORDER DUCHES APPLES NOW

Wisconsin Duches apples are now coming on the market. It is estimated that there are over a million loads of this fruit will be ready for shipment within the next week or ten days.

The State Council of Defense has made arrangements to ship these apples in Wisconsin, and the fruit is all sound and in size not less than one and one-half inches in diameter. Cars can be placed at practically any place in Wisconsin at a cost of sixty to sixty-five cents per bushel.

The Duches is an excellent cooking apple. It can be used for pies, sauce, butter and canning.

DISPUTE OVER STATE ROAD

Adams county people have divided over the route of the new state road from Portage to Grand Rapids and the state highway commission has held meetings to settle the argument. In the town of Dell Rapids, Adams county, the east side of the town wanted the road to go via Briggsville and leave Kilbourn out. The west side of town favored the line along the river and thru Kilbourn. Decision was reached in favor of the latter route.

RECEIVED COMMISSION

Dr. C. J. Garry, who has been with Dr. E. J. Clark in this city for some time past, has received an appointment as first lieutenant in the dental reserve corps. The doctor does not know when he will be called upon to serve his country.

SPOKE AT WAUSAU

L. M. Alexander of Port Edwards was at Wausau last week where he attended the Methodist conference. He acted as toastmaster at the banquet and also gave those assembled a talk.

ARRESTED FOR TRYING TO EVADE DRAFT LAW

Conrad Seubert and Jennie Kleier of the town of Sherman were arrested and brought to Neillsville last week charged with an attempt to evade the draft. Chas. Lucht was also arrested as he signed the affidavit which purported to establish the marriage of Mr. Seubert and Jennie Kleier on Oct. 1, 1915. All three were taken to Wausau and will be held there pending a hearing.

Seubert, who is 28 years of age, sought to evade the draft by claiming exemption on the grounds of being married. He has been living with the woman in the case for several months on a farm near Spencer, but was not known to any great extent in that neighborhood. It now develops that Seubert and Jennie Kleier are not married and that they made an affidavit to their marriage merely for the reason that Seubert did not want to serve in the army during the successful conduct of the war, and adopted this method of evasion. It is entirely probable that if the charge against the two is proven they will find that the cost of evasion will be more or less an innocent party to the affair.—Neillsville Times.

MAN WHO STOLE AUTO BROUGHT FROM MILWAUKEE

Joe Bonlander, a young fellow who has stolen a Buick automobile from John Kleier on the 10th of August, was arrested in Milwaukee last week and brought to this city and later taken to Marshfield, where he was examined before Judge Wauwatosa and signified his willingness to plead guilty if taken before the circuit judge. The following story of the affair is taken from the Marshfield Herald and tells how the young fellow worked the matter to keep it quiet as long as he did.

From the story that can be gathered, Bonlander on the evening of the 10th, came to the Kleier home at Roselville, only a short distance from where his parents live, and asked the boys to take him to Marshfield in their car, saying that he was going to Wausau and had to make good time. The boys agreed to take him, and he was taken to Marshfield. He had been visiting at the home of his parents for a week and had become acquainted with the Kleier boys in the meantime. He told them he was working in a Milwaukee garage and had been out on the road for several weeks selling tires. His trip to Wausau was to resume his work after a short visit at home. The boys were willing to take him and he was taken to Marshfield. He was taken to Marshfield and was taken to Marshfield. He was taken to Marshfield and was taken to Marshfield.

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AUTOMOBILE TURNS OVER

A Ford car from the Chambers livery driven by Ray Dudley was overturned at the corner of Third and Vine streets last Saturday, but luckily nobody was seriously injured. Joe Wymann was in the car at the time and was bruised and had a sore shoulder being quite severe. The auto had some of the glass broken, but otherwise came out of it all right. The accident was caused in trying to turn the corner at too high a rate of speed.

LIKES THE NEW WORK

Private advices received from Dr. George F. Houston, who is at the Officers Reserve Camp at Fort Sheridan, are to the effect that the men there are receiving some intensive drilling and that he likes the work first rate. The doctor served three years in the regular army and his previous experience will no doubt stand him in hand at the present time.

ENTERTAINED AT DINNER

Mr. and Mrs. George K. Gibson entertained a party of friends on Sunday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Schroeder, who were at Grand Rapids on a visit. There were about twenty guests and a very pleasant evening was spent.

W. W. Meade of Trout Lake is visiting his friends in this city today.

THINGS THAT WE NEED

One never knows what he needs in this world until some fellow comes along and tells him. He may be getting along first rate with nothing to bother him but a wife, half a dozen children and a setter pup, and then some smooth talker comes along and sticks him up for a check protector, a set of congressional records and a new patent washing machine, and in a few weeks he is wondering how he got along so many years without them. So it is with the writer. One of our local bankers suggested recently that we rent a safety deposit box for the storage of our valuable papers and documents, and a careful inventory of same has unearthed the following:

16 shares of stock in a northern Wisconsin iron mine. Mine defunct. 1 membership card to the Elks—expired. 2 insurance policies—expired. Several shares of oil stock. Careful research in neighborhood of Leavenworth nothing but gas. Same not negotiable. 1 ticket to the Marshfield Fair. Fair is over.

Several letters from delinquent subscribers stating that they will be in and pay up in the near future. 1 copy of the Wisconsin blue book for 1915. 1 package of court plaster purchased from cripple who was trying to earn money enough to buy a set of false teeth for his mother-in-law so that she could chew the rag in better shape. 1 receipt from Salvation Army man.

1 sheet of bills from local merchants. 1 set of collar buttons purchased from blind man.

1 receipt from good looking young lady who was trying to pay her way thru college. 3 two-cent stamps.

A fellow does not realize how valuable papers accumulate until he stops some day and looks the situation square in the eye. It is needless to add that the safety deposit box was rented at once.

LAWS GOVERNING THE HUNTING AND TAKING OF GAME BIRDS

The season for hunting migratory waterfowl in Wisconsin opened September 7. The federal law and the Wisconsin law both provide a daily open season from one-half hour before sunrise until sundown.

The law provides a daily bag limit of fifteen wild ducks, including American coot or mudhen. In other words, classed as ducks, and fifteen of either variety, or combined constitute a bag limit. A mixed daily bag limit of twenty birds combining any two or more of the varieties of ducks (including the American coot or mudhen), wild geese, brant, plover, snipe, rail, rice hen, may be taken in one day. It is unlawful for any person to have in possession more than the daily bag limit of any one variety of wild game and brant, the daily bag limit is ten birds. Plover, snipe, rail, rice hen, is fifteen birds, or a mixed daily bag limit of twenty birds. The possession of more than the daily bag limit of any one variety is unlawful.

There is a permanent closed season on wood duck and quail, and a closed season on prairie chicken, partridge and grouse until the fall of 1919. It is unlawful to carry in any vehicle any gun, unless the same is knocked down or in a carrying case.

The penalty provided for the violation of any of the provisions relating to game birds is a fine of not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$100.00, and in addition thereto \$5.00 for each bird affected by such violation, or by imprisonment in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment. The law also provides that any vehicle used in transporting contraband game may be seized and confiscated.

Miss Mary McMillan left Wednesday for River Falls where she will teach in the Normal school during the coming year. Miss Anna McMillan left this morning for Chicago and will teach again in the Lewis Institute during the coming season.

New Shoe Repairing Shop

I wish to announce to the people of Grand Rapids and vicinity that I have opened a shoe repairing shop in the Jackan & Tomczyk store on Grand Avenue, and will appreciate the patronage of the community. I have installed the newest and most modern machinery to help me in my work, and am ready now and at all times to serve you efficiently.

The reputation I have established in the past 14 years, in this city, in repairing shoes, will be the means of my success.

When you have repairing to be done kindly remember that I am in the Jackan & Tomczyk building just west of the Soo depot.

CHAS. JOHNSON



Fall Showing of Suits and Overcoats

We believe when you see them you'll say they are the best looking suits and overcoats you've seen this season. And you'll like other things about them besides their style. You'll be just as much impressed by the fine materials and making.

A showing in Suits and Overcoats unequalled anywhere else in town, and the foremost values. Suits and Overcoats in all the newest colorings, materials and a large variety of models, \$15.00 to \$30.00.

We are showing the largest assortment of Hats in the city at \$2.50 to \$4.00.

And our assortment of Shoes, Shirts, Neckwear, Underwear and everything else for that new fall outfit is now on display.

Optimism--- Lots of it at this store. Optimism has led us to put in the finest array of Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats we have ever had. And this same optimism will sustain us in henceforth serving your interests first—just as we have always served them heretofore.

Abel & Podawiltz Co.

MYER FRIDSTEIN, Pres. GRAND RAPIDS WISCONSIN "Your Moneys Worth or Your Money Back"

What Will Women Wear?

The answer can be found in our CLOAK AND SUIT DEPARTMENT.

Style tendencies are all excellently portrayed in our early showing of



STYLE CRAFT COATS AND SUITS

We also are showing the New Fall Silk and Wool Skirts and Dresses

Fall Dress Goods and Fancy Silks

Sweaters for Infants, Children and Ladies

New Arrivals in Fall Waists at \$1.00 and 69c

Special for School Girls

Middies at discount of 20 Per Cent

Serge Middy Dresses at \$12.50 and \$8.98

Gingham Dresses at 65c and 50c

Moire Hair Ribbon at 15c

Serge Dress Goods at 65, 42 and 25c

Rogers Silver Ware FREE

With each purchase, any department of 25c or over, you will receive a Rogers Silver Ware Coupon Free. Save these coupons and get a set of Silver Ware entirely free.

W. C. WEISEL

To Whom It May Concern:

The Reiland Packing Company of Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, under new management, is contemplating to erect and maintain a stock yard at their plant.

This will give the cattle interests, as well as the farmers who own live stock, within a radius of fifty miles of Grand Rapids a chance to market their cattle and hogs at the best price obtainable at the least risk and little or no shrinkage.

If you have any live stock of any description which is salable wire, write or phone us at our expense and we will make satisfactory arrangements to please you.

We are paying market quotations as they are furnished to us daily by the Western Union Telegraph Co. at the closing of the principal U. S. markets, and we give you exact weight at our plant. It is to your interest as well as ours to give us a trial as we are sure that further pleasant connections will be established.

Our Motto is "We need you and you need us" so let us get together.

REILAND PACKING COMPANY

C. W. R. THELEN, Manager.

Grand Rapids, Wisconsin

HEADQUARTERS ARE
MOVED TO WAGOGEN. BOARDMAN AND GEN. RICH-
ARDS NOW AT SOUTHERN
CANTONMENTS.

TROOPS GRADUALLY LEAVING

Men of First and Second Brigade
Units Depart for Texas Camp-
ing Grounds—Storm Visits
Camp Douglas.

Camp Douglas—There is another vacant spot in camp—the spot upon the hill where Gen. Charles R. Boardman used to hold forth. Gen. Boardman left for Waco weeks ago, and his headquarters and the headquarters of Gen. A. C. Richards hit the trail southward. Gradually the big camp here is being waked out.

The men who made up the First and Second brigade headquarters left for the South. The Third Infantry band and a big crowd of soldiers gathered at the railway station to say farewell. Robert Williams, son of Lieut. Col. Williams, left with the first brigade headquarters. The son of a soldier and not yet out of his teens, Robert insisted upon getting into service when war was declared. He has lived here during his boyhood, except when he was away attending a military school, and his going brings war home to this little village.

Camp Douglas was visited by a series of storms followed by a period of sultry weather which made marching and drilling real work. For hours lightning flashed in and out of tents and thunder banged away in the bluffs. The display of electrical fireworks put an end to early morning sleep and nearly every man in camp was up.

Ditches were dug to carry off the water, but the rain came down so hard that the interior of many tents in the lower part of the reservation began to damp for comfort. An ordinary kind of a storm took on a wicked appearance up here. The lightning gets a new meaning on the parade grounds, and when the wind blows it there is nothing to stop it once it gets inside the bluffs. Storms up to date, however, have done no more serious damage than putting telephone and telegraph wires out of business.

JOIN OVERSEAS DIVISION

Three Companies of Second Wisconsin
Infantry Leave Camp Douglas
for "Somewhere."

Camp Douglas—"Goodbye and good luck" rang through camp when Companies B, F and G of the Second Wisconsin infantry units now known as the 15th machine gun battalion, left for "Somewhere." These companies will join the overseas division in what may be a brief period of intensive training in the east and an early trip to France.

All day Camp Douglas was on keen edge, and the farewell setting was impressive. The soldiers marched through a great avenue of olive drab, nearly 10,000 men having been brought into line for a thrilling send-off.

Bands played, hats were thrown into the air, and the old Wisconsin yell turned into a mighty roar as the boys boarded their trains. "See you in France" was the favorite parting. The bravest soldiers in the surging crowd of khaki were the mothers who came to say goodbye.

Guardsmen who left and those who remained behind realized that this was a very genuine war farewell. Their next meeting will be in "No Man's Land." Here and there a serious face peered over a khaki uniform, but for the most part the soldiers were gay, glad to be on their way for the inevitable meeting with Hans and Fritz. Cardinal pennants and American flags fluttered from many car windows when the troop trains disappeared around the bend. The men traveled in tourist cars, with colored porters and in snow white suits to look after their wants.

Both trains were generously provisioned and carried enough Camp Douglas water for the trip. From now on there will be a steady departure of troops. It is understood the two brigade headquarters will be the next to leave.

Hypnotic Cure a Failure.

La Crosse—Alleged to have obtained \$1,000 in twenty days, from Edward Roessler, a wealthy farmer, by pretending to cure his wife, an insane woman, by hypnotism. K. D. Shastri, a Hindoo doctor, of Chicago, is under arrest here. Shastri charged and collected \$50 per day for his services and was preparing to continue the treatment for an indefinite period when arrested. District Attorney Schlachack claims. The woman shows no improvement.

Fraternal Organizer Dies.

Kenosha—Fredrick William Ripley, 64 years old, long prominent in fraternal organizations in Wisconsin, dropped dead here. For years he was state organizer for the Equitable Fraternal union.

Is On Overseas Division.

Oconomowoc—Lieut. George W. Behrend, of Oconomowoc, is a member of the "Rainbow Division" of troops, which left Camp Douglas for the east.

Fire Destroys Farm Barn.

Portage—Fire destroyed the large barn on the farm of Joseph Sobinski, northeast of this city. Thirty-five hundred bushels of grain were consumed in the fire, which started during an electrical storm.

To Judge Minnesota Cattle.

Waukegan—William Jones, well known dairyman, left for the Minnesota state fair, where he has been called to act as judge in the dairy department.

Resigns from Draft Board.

Neenah—The resignation of Hon. S. A. Cook from the Winnebago county exemption board has been acted upon favorably by Governor Phillips. Mr. Cook gave his health as his reason for withdrawing.

Readout Bank Reopens.

Madison—State Bank Commissioner A. C. Kuolt has announced that the Readout bank will be closed on July 18 because of bad banking methods has been reopened for business.

BAR MEAT AND WHEAT 1 DAY

Swenson Calls on Patriotism of State.
Tuesday and Wednesday
Probable Days.

Madison—One meatless and one wheatless day in every week has been ordered by Magnus Swenson, food administrator of Wisconsin, who is acting under orders from Herbert Hoover. The 7,000 hotels, restaurants, and other eating places in the state will be asked to establish these days as a matter of patriotic duty. The food administration law has broad powers, but so far as Wisconsin is concerned, Mr. Swenson does not believe that there will be any need of its application. He is relying upon patriotism of hotel men and others for the success of this campaign.

In a letter to Mr. Swenson, Mr. Hoover says that the 800,000 members of the National Association of Commercial Travelers have enlisted in the work, and that they are going to undertake to enforce the regulations by refusing to eat meat or wheat products on the specified days.

Mr. Hoover suggests that Tuesday be selected as the meatless day and that Wednesday be selected as the wheatless day. It is probable that these days will be adopted, for the reason that it is desired to have a universal day for the nation. Each hotel or restaurant keeper who signs the honor pledge will receive an attractive window card which certifies that he is a member of the United States Food Administration.

\$1,889,861 IN TREASURY

Report filed by State Treasurer John
Shows Decrease as Compared With Aug. 1.

Madison—In his report to Gov. Philipp, State Treasurer Henry Johnson shows there is on hand Sept. 1 in all funds in the state treasury \$1,889,861.88, as compared with \$3,546,473.02 on Aug. 1, 1917, and with \$2,562,997.57 on Sept. 1, 1916. The general fund shows a balance of \$559,623.50 as compared with \$584,224.95 a year ago. The statement of all funds for the month of August is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1	\$3,546,473.02
Receipts	350,112.50
Total	\$3,896,585.52
Disbursements	\$1,996,724.14
Balance	\$1,889,861.38

The statement of the general fund is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1	\$1,991,232.62
Receipts	151,168.90
Total	\$2,142,401.52
Disbursements	\$1,582,777.94
Balance	\$559,623.58

The balance in the school fund income Sept. 1 is \$359,051.97 as compared with \$385,910.76 last year. The university fund income shows a balance of \$574,247.90 compared with \$380,038.93.

WILL COLONIZE GARDEN SOIL

Tract of Land in Portage County to
Be Turned Over to Settlers to
Raise Garden Crops.

Stevens Point—Belgians and Poles will compete for a group of colonists who will locate on a 3,600 acre tract of land in the town of Nau Plais, Portage county, according to plans of Fred Beckenberg, Chicago contractor, owner of the property. The land, which is partly in the drainage district, was purchased from local people for the sum of \$175,000 by the Chicago man who will have it colonized and the land devoted to special gardening.

Cabbage is making an extraordinary showing on the drained land, and has been pronounced by experts to excel the famous Shiloh marsh for this product. Experts have tested the land for its celery-growing possibilities and find it equal to the celebrated Kankakee, Ill., celery center. The Netherlands, whom Beckenberg intends to settle on his lands, are experienced in the growing of celery, cabbage and other garden crops.

Visitors Spend Much Money in State.
Madison—Nearly \$5,000,000 is annually spent by visitors to Wisconsin who come here to enjoy the fishing and shooting of northern Wisconsin, the opinion of William George Bruce, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, who has just returned from a three weeks' vacation in northern Wisconsin. He says his observations lead him to believe that well on to 10,000 people come annually from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and other cities to spend their holidays in this state.

New Motor Machinery Firm.
Eau Claire—The New Way Machinery company, a \$60,000 industry producing farm trucks, tractors, and concrete mixers, will begin operations here in a few days. The concern is headed by the inventors of the machines, Wege brothers of La Crosse.

New Workers' Law in Effect.

Madison—The new workmen's compensation act became effective Sept. 1 and applies to all industrial accidents in Wisconsin. This law increases the benefits of injured workmen, the legislative committee reported, approximately 10 per cent.

Dog Overturns Auto.

Menasha—While going at a fair rate of speed the car driven by Dr. W. P. McGrath struck a dog and overturned. The doctor was only slightly injured.

Frosts Damage Wausau Crops.

Wausau—Cold nights and light frosts have done some damage in this section, to tomatoes and cucumbers, a large acreage of which had been planted. Very little injury was done to field beans. At some places corn was nipped.

Drafted Man Is Shot.

Portage—Samuel Neve of Rio, was recently shot through the hand by a revolver which was handled by his wife. Neve was subject to draft call.

Suspicious Character "Chased."

Ashtland—George Roohan, alias "Sneaky Pete," who has on several occasions been accused of molesting little girls, was given a chance to leave the city by Municipal Judge Garvin. He was cautioned not to come back.

Valuation Is Increased.

Sturgeon Bay—The valuation as fixed by the board of review for this city is \$2,689,690, which is an increase of \$46,364 over that of last year.

INCOME TAX SHOWS
MARKED INCREASEASSESSMENT FOR WISCONSIN
WILL REACH ABOVE \$7,000,000
FOR THIS YEAR.

\$1,500,000 ABOVE LAST YEAR

Present Law May Be Modified at Special
Session to Meet War Emer-
gency Taxes—Corporations
to Pay More.

Madison—The income tax assessed in Wisconsin this year will reach about \$7,000,000. It may be more than this amount. This is the opinion of Ellis P. Haugen, chairman of the state tax commission, who has been examining income tax data for the present assessment. This would be an increase of more than \$1,500,000 over last year. The taxes on individuals will be much larger than previously. Because Wisconsin allows personal property as an offset, it is probable that only about one-half of this amount will be collected in actual cash.

Last year the income tax assessment aggregated \$5,544,309.51. Of this amount, \$3,745,180.16 was assessed against corporations and the balance \$1,801,213 against individuals. This was the record since the income tax law went into effect. In 1912 the total income tax amounted to \$3,842,345.66; in 1913 to \$4,084,497.70; in 1916 the assessment was \$4,145,676.48, and for the year 1915, which was considered poor, the assessment was \$3,837,317.04. It was predicted last year that the income tax to be paid by individuals this year would be larger, but the present prospects of the amount to be assessed goes beyond anticipations. The large returns coming in under the income tax law, has given rise to the rumor that this law may be modified to meet war emergency taxes. The Bray bill for the repeal of the personal property offset is again talked of, and the matter may come up before the special session of the legislature which is to be convened here in November.

The corporation tax will show an enormous increase, much of it due to the fact that war munitions are manufactured in Wisconsin.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; TWO DIE

Driver of Delivery Truck and Child
With Him Killed—Other Chil-
dren Are Injured.

Appleton—August Finger, 45 years old, driver of the Steinhart Grocery company's auto truck, was instantly killed when the truck was struck by a North-Western passenger train at the Durkee street crossing last night.

Lucille Totkile, 12 years old daughter of Herman Totkile, and Finger's two children, Florence, 9 years old, and Harold, 13 years old, were riding with him. The children were thrown upon a pile of rocks by the force of the crash, and the little Totkile girl died soon afterward of her wounds. Harold Finger sustained two broken legs, and his sister Florence is expected to die from internal injuries.

No cause is given for the accident except that two trains going in opposite directions may have confused Finger. A sack of flour that was on the truck was tossed on the top of the engine and landed on the smokestack.

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IS FOUND WITH THROAT CUT

Professor F. O. Williams of Williams
Bay in Critical Condition at
Hospital—Suspect Murder.

Williams Bay—His throat gashed from ear to ear in a grove near his home here, Prof. F. O. Williams, 70 years old, lies in a critical condition in a hospital in Harvard, Ill.

The fatal weapon has not been found and suspicion is being cast between theories of murder and suicide. The dying man was found after a prolonged search stimulated by his failure to appear at a meeting of the school board of the local high school, of which he is principal elect. He was rushed to Walworth and from there to Harvard, where, according to physicians, he has slight chances for recovery. If he survives, they say, he will never speak again, for the vocal cords were completely severed.

His head wound is prostrated. It is reported that he had worked hard and that he may have been temporarily deranged, but his relatives do not make that assumption.

Beloit Inventor Is Dead.

Beloit—Wilson R. Smith, 33 years old, an inventor who had a part in the development of several of the inventions which had their inception here, is dead.

Miss Booth Goes to France Soon.

Beloit—Miss Mary Booth, daughter of the late Judge J. R. Booth, has enlisted in the canteen corps of the American Red Cross and will leave for France Sept. 15. She served with the canteen corps at the Mattoon and Charleston, Ill., tornado disasters.

Col. Anderson Resigns.

Madison—Col. William J. Anderson, for four years with the state tax commission has resigned to enter public utility consultation work.

Takes Over Oakkosh Plant.

Oakkosh—The Radford & Wright company of Winthrop and Duluth took over the business of Radford Brothers and company, in this city, one of the pioneer lumbering concerns and manufacturers of sash and doors.

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

Ashtland—On pleading guilty to a charge of embezzling \$1,430.22 from the school funds of the village of Rib Lake, George F. Hazen has been sentenced to two years at Waupun.

Coal Shortage Seen.

Superior—The Superior industrial commission, in a statement issued, asserted that the seriousness of the coal shortage at Superior alone being more than 1,300,000 tons up to Sept. 1.

Neenah Wants Farmers' Session.

Neenah—A petition is being circulated in this city to be sent to the board of regents of the University asking that a farmers' institute be held here during the coming winter.

CELLAR ENTHUSIASM



RUSS EVACUATE RIGA ALLIES UPHOLD NOTE

BALTIC PORT IS ABANDONED
WITHOUT FIGHT.War Office Announces That Sea Gate
to Russian Capital Is Now
Open to Germans.

London, Sept. 5.—Riga, Russia's principal Baltic port, has been abandoned to the Germans under the threat of an offensive by land and sea in which the deciding stroke on the land side was delivered by the Germans last Saturday.

The fate of Riga was virtually sealed when German troops, after a series of their offensive, forced a crossing of the Dyvina southwest of the city and began to push forward after making good their foothold on the right bank of the stream.

Menced also by the attack of the column of Tauronic forces moving from Mitau, southwest of Riga, and by the German naval forces recently reported hovering in the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga, the Russian military authorities evidently considered the city no longer tenable and decided to evacuate it.

The instability of the Russian troops, it is indicated by the official statement, had an important influence upon the decision to order the evacuation of the Riga district so quickly after the winning by the Germans of their first success. As had been the case in Galicia and Roumania, some of the Russian units left their trenches without making a fight.

Petrograd, Sept. 5.—The war office reports the abandonment of Riga by the army under orders for a retreat. Some Russian detachments, it is stated, voluntarily left their positions and are retiring toward the north.

WILSON TO NATIONAL ARMY

President Sends Godepseed to the Men
Drafted—Declares War Makes Us
Comrades and Brothers.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson, addressing a final word to the men drafted for America's first great national army, said:

"To the Soldiers of the National Army:
"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything you do will be watched with deepest solicitude not only by those near and dear to you, but by the whole nation.
"For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans feel themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.
"The eyes of the world will be upon you because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom.
"Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through.
"Let us set ourselves a standard so high it will be a glory to live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.
"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test.
"God keep and guide you."

U. of I. Faculty Member Killed.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6.—Charles H. Johnson of Urbana, Ill., said to be a member of the faculty of the University of Illinois, was killed and his brother, George A. Johnson of Chapel Hill, N. C., was slightly injured in an automobile accident on the Washington boulevard near here.

Arrest Brother of Ex-Czar.

Petrograd, Sept. 6.—Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the deposed czar, has been placed under arrest in connection with the counter-revolutionary plot. Grand Duke Dmitri-Paulovitch has been arrested.

Troops Rout Peace Speaker.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 6.—C. R. Ruthenberg, Socialist candidate for mayor, was thrown off the stage of the auditorium at Luna park by soldiers, who stormed the platform in the midst of the candidate's anti-war speech.

Another Raid on England.

London, Sept. 5.—German airplanes visited the southeast coast of England on Monday night, dropping bombs at various places, according to an official statement. No report of casualties or damage has been received.

U. S. Probes Poor Bullets.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Creation of a board to investigate the cause of defects in cartridges sent to American forces in France was recommended by Brigadier General Crozier in a letter to Adjutant General McCain.

Maj. Gen. O'Ryan Assumes Command.

Spartanburg, S. C., Sept. 5.—Maj. Gen. John P. O'Ryan, commander of the Twenty-seventh division, assumed command at Camp Wadsworth. Col. Cornelius Vanderbil of the Twenty-second regiment is here.

Turks Report Russ Loss.

Constantinople, Sept. 6.—Russian troops in northwestern Persia have been pressed back by the Turks, the war office announced. Turkish detachments advancing from Merivan has occupied Garat bridge.

Racer Goes Through Fence.

Lafayette, Ind., Sept. 5.—While riding at the rate of 70 miles an hour in a ten-mile race at the motorcycle meet here, George Rettig of Crown Point, Ind., crashed through the fence and was fatally injured.

French Mission Goes West.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Members of the French high commission to the United States headed by Edouard de Billy, deputy high commissioner, started on a transcontinental trip with San Francisco as the destination.

Hurt in a Draft Riot.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 4.—Four policemen were injured, one man was shot through the arm, a score or more persons received cuts and bruises in a clash between the police and pacifists opposing conscription.

HEADS DRAFT PARADE

PRESIDENT CARRIES FLAG WHILE
LEADING MEN OF NEW NA-
TIONAL ARMY.

30,000 PERSONS IN LINE

Members of Both Houses of Congress
and Many Others Honor Drafted
Men—Wilson Says He Would
Like to Go to the Front.

Washington, Sept. 6.—With the president of the United States, members of both houses of congress, high officials and diplomats participating, the national capital paid a farewell tribute to her sons on Tuesday who soon will enter the National army for service overseas with the expeditionary forces.

The demonstration took the form of a parade in which the men of the selective draft army, led by President Wilson on foot, and accompanied by veterans of the blue and gray, soldiers, sailors and marines, swung up historic Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol past the White House.

There were 30,000 to 30,000 men in line, including the most splendid military bands in the world, the most wonderfully drilled regiments, rows on rows of field guns, machine guns, all the panoply of war, with the president at the head of the column and the officers of the cabinet and about every big personality in our national government somewhere along the line.

President Wilson—Straw-hatted, white-trousered and blue-coated—walked amid his top-hatted, frock-coated cabinetiers. He carried a small flag and bowed to the cheers.

Uncle Joe Cannon, marched with Champ Clark, Confederate veterans, Union veterans and Spanish war veterans contributed their part to the Fourth-of-July effect.

The senate and house adjourned early in order to take part, it being the first time that congress has ever marched in any popular demonstration. The senate was led by Senator Sautsbury, president pro tem, and the house by Speaker Champ Clark and Representative Cannon, both of whom refused to ride.

Senators Nelson and Warren, who fought on the Union side in the Civil war, and Senators Martin and Bankhead, who were with the armies of the Confederacy, marched side by side in their respective uniforms of blue and gray. Veterans of the Spanish-American war, who were with the senate delegation were Senators New, Frelinghuysen, Wadsworth, Lewis, Weeks, Vanderman and Farrell.

President Wilson feels "genuine envy" for the drafted men who will go overseas to fight freedom's battles.

"I should like to be with them on the fields and in the trenches where the real battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought," he wrote in a letter to Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr., members of the mayor's committee of national defense of New York city.

BARS PACIFISTS AT CHICAGO

Governor Lowden Orders Troops to
City When Mayor Thompson
Sanctions Meeting.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Governor Lowden and Attorney General Brundage conferred in Chicago over the city's meeting. It was announced that the pacifist situation was well in hand. Chicago was assured that there will be no further happenings such as that of Sunday, when the delegates of the People's council held a meeting here under police protection.

The governor's action in sending troops to Chicago to enforce his orders was conclusive as to whether he expects his orders obeyed.

The "matted list" will be used on agitators and others who seek to stir up riot and disorder during the war period, even though their pro-German demonstrations have the sanction of the mayor, was made known forcibly.

That the governor has full authority to take a firm hand in any situation which may arise in the city was the advice given by Attorney General Brundage.

MANY NORWEGIAN SHIPS LOST

Twenty-One Vessels Destroyed and 23
Seamen Killed During Month
of August.

London, Sept. 5.—According to Norwegian advices, 21 Norwegian merchant ships, with an aggregate tonnage of more than 41,000, were lost in August. Twenty-three seamen were killed and five are missing.

13,900 Medics in Army Corps.

Washington, Sept. 7.—With more than 13,900 officers in the army medical corps, as announced by the war department, it is believed the officer personnel when the corps is brought to full strength will include 24,000 men.

Arrest Duke and Duchess.

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—In addition to the arrest of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch, brother of the former emperor, and his wife, the Grand Duke Paul and his morganatic wife have also been arrested.

Portuguese Mails Tied Up.

Paris, Sept. 5.—According to information from Madrid the Portuguese government employees in the postal and telegraphic service have gone on strike, resulting in the suspension of all communication.

Mike Gibbons Shades Dillon.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 5.—Mike Gibbons of St. Paul shaded Jack Dillon of Indianapolis in every round of their ten-round, no-decision fight for the world's middleweight championship.

Chicago Jurist Dies.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Judge Lockwood, one of the circuit court judges, died at his home, 83 East Cedar street. He was fifty-two years old.

Would Advertise Bond Issue.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Secretary McAdoo will have the government pay for newspaper advertising for the next issue of Liberty bonds. The secretary will recommend advertising to some extent.

PASTORS ARE NAMED

METHODIST CHURCH APPOINT-
MENTS ANNOUNCED.Bishop Charles B. Mitchell of St. Paul
Assigns Ministers for West
Wisconsin District.

Madison—West Wisconsin Methodist conference appointments were announced by Bishop Charles Bayard Mitchell of St. Paul. Appointments are for one year and go into effect at once. The appointments:

Eau Claire District—J. W. Irish, superintendent; Eau Claire, Wisconsin, to be supplied; Augusta, J. S. Simon; Boyceville, to be supplied; Cadillac, Joseph H. Chappin; Eau Claire, to be supplied; Colby and Unity, H. C. Hall; Colfax, M. B. Frazer; Downing, to be supplied; Durand, J. W. Harris; Eau Claire, First, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Second, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Third, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Fourth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Fifth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Sixth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Seventh, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Eighth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Ninth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Tenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Eleventh, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Twelfth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Thirteenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Fourteenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Fifteenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Sixteenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Seventeenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Eighteenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Nineteenth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Twentieth, to be supplied; Eau Claire, Twenty-first,

HEADQUARTERS ARE
MOVED TO WAGOGEN. BOARDMAN AND GEN. RICH-
ARDS NOW AT SOUTHERN
CANTONMENTS.

TROOPS GRADUALLY LEAVING

Men of First and Second Brigade
Units Depart for Texas Camp-
ing Grounds—Storm Visits
Camp Douglas.

Camp Douglas.—There is another vacant spot in camp—the spot upon the hill where Gen. Charles R. Boardman used to hold forth. Gen. Boardman left for Wago weeks ago, and his headquarters and the headquarters of Gen. A. R. Richards hit the trail southward. Gradually the big camp here is being wooded out.

The men who make up the First and Second brigade headquarters gathered at the railway station to say farewell to the troops. The troops are being gradually evacuated. The men of the first brigade headquarters, the son of a soldier and not yet out of his teens, Robert, insisted upon getting into service when war was declared. He has lived here during his boyhood, except when he was away attending a military school, and his going brings war home to this little village.

Camp Douglas was visited by a series of storms followed by a period of sultry weather which made marching and drilling real work. For hours lightning flashed in and out of tents and thunder bellowed away in the puffs of the electrical fireworks put on by the storm.

On Sept. 1, 1918, the general showed a total of \$3,545,473.02 as compared with \$3,542,424.56 a year ago. The statement of all funds for the month of August is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1.....\$3,545,473.02
Receipts.....132,112.50
Total.....\$3,677,585.52
Disbursements.....\$1,986,724.14
Balance.....\$1,690,861.38

The statement of the general fund is as follows:

On hand Aug. 1.....\$1,991,232.62
Receipts.....161,168.93
Total.....\$2,152,401.55
Disbursements.....\$1,552,727.34
Balance.....\$599,674.21

The balance in the school fund is \$359,051.07 as compared with \$285,910.76 last year. The university fund income shows a balance of \$574,247.90 compared with \$350,038.94.

JOIN OVERSEAS DIVISION

Three Companies of Second Wisconsin Infantry Leave Camp Douglas for "Somewhere."

Camp Douglas.—"Goodbye and good luck" rang through camp when Companies E, F and G, the Second Wisconsin Infantry units now known as the 150th machine gun battalion, left for "Somewhere." These companies will join the overseas division in which training is the brief period of intensive training in a brief and an early trip to France.

Band played, hats were thrown into the air, and the old Wisconsin boys turned into a mighty roar as the boys boarded their trains. "See you in France," was the favorite parting. The brave soldiers in the surging crowd of khaki were the mothers who came to say goodbye.

Guardmen who left and those who remained behind realized that this was a very genuine war farewell. Their next meeting will be in "No Man's Land." Here and there a serious face peered over a khaki uniform, but for the most part the soldiers were gay, glad to be on their way for the inevitable meeting with Hans and Fritz.

Cardinal pennants and American flags fluttered from many car windows. Bands were playing "On Wisconsin" when the troop trains disappeared around the bend. The colored porters and in snow suits to look after their wants.

Both trains were generously provisioned and carried enough Camp Douglas water for the trip. From now on there will be a steady departure of troops. It is understood the two brigade headquarters will be the next to leave.

La Crosse Cure a Failure.

Hydrotherapy.—Alleged to have obtained \$1,000 in twenty days, from Edward Roessler, a wealthy farmer, by pretending to cure his wife, an insane woman, by hydrotherapy, K. D. Shastri, a Hindu doctor of Chicago, is under arrest here. Shastri charged and collected \$50 per day for his services and was preparing to continue the treatment for an indefinite period when arrested. District Attorney Schlachbach claims. The woman shows no improvement.

New Motor Machinery Firm.

East Chas.—The New Way Machinery company, a \$50,000 industry producing farm tractors, tractors, and concrete mixers, will begin operations in a few days. The concern is headed by the inventors of the machines, Wago brothers of La Crosse.

Fraternal Organizer Dies.

Kenosha.—Frederick William Ripley, 64 years old, long prominent in fraternal organizations in Wisconsin, died at his home here of a heart attack. He was a state organizer for the Equitable fraternal union.

Is on Overseas Division.

Oconomowoc.—Lieut. George W. Behrend, of Oconomowoc, is a member of the "Rainbow division" of troops, which left Camp Douglas for the east.

Fire Destroys Farm Barn.

Portage.—Fire destroyed the large barn on the farm of Joseph Sobinski, of this city. Twenty-five hundred bushels of grain were consumed in the fire, which started during an electrical storm.

To Judge Minnesota Cases.

Waukegan.—William Jones, well known dairyman, left for the Minnesota state fair, where he has been called to act as judge in the dairy department.

Resigns from Draft Board.

Neenah.—The resignation of Hon. S. A. Cook from the Waukegan county executive board has been accepted by Governor Phillips. Mr. Cook gave ill health as his reason for withdrawing.

Readstown Bank Reopens.

Madison.—State Bank Commissioner A. C. Knott has announced that the Readstown bank which was closed on July 18 because of bad banking methods has been reopened for business.

BAR MEAT AND WHEAT 1 DAY

Swenson Calls on Patriotism of State.
Tuesday and Wednesday
Probable Days.

Madison.—One mealless and one wheatless day in every week has been ordered by Magnus Swenson, food administrator of Wisconsin, who is acting under orders from Herbert Hoover. The 7,000 hotels, restaurants, and other eating places in the state will be asked to participate these days as a matter of patriotic duty. The food administration law has broad powers, but so far as Wisconsin is concerned, Mr. Swenson does not believe that there will be any need of its application. He is relying upon patriotism of hotel men and others for the success of this campaign.

In a letter to Mr. Swenson, Mr. Hoover says that the 800,000 members of the National Association of Commercial Travelers have enlisted in the war, and that they are going to undertake to enforce the regulations by refusing to eat meat or wheat products on the specified days.

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WILL COLONIZE GARDEN SOIL

Tract of Land in Portage County to Be Turned Over to Settlers to Raise Garden Crops.

Stevens Point.—Belgians and Italians will comprise a group of colonists who will locate on a 3,600 acre tract of land in the town of New Paltz, Portage county, according to plans of Fred Beckwith, Chicago contractor, owner of the property. The land, which is partly in the drainage district, was purchased from local people for the sum of \$175,000, by the Chicago man who will have it colonized and the land devoted to special gardening.

Beckwith is making an extraordinary showing on the drained land, and has been pronounced by experts to excel the famous Shiocton marsh for this product.

Experts have tested the land for its fertility-growing possibilities and find it equal to the celebrated Kankakee, Ill., colony center.

The colonists are expected to settle on his lands, are experienced in the growing of celery, cabbage and other garden crops.

Visitors Spend Much Money in State.

Milwaukee.—Nearly \$50,000,000 in annual spending by visitors to Wisconsin came here to enjoy the fishing and shooting of northern Wisconsin, is the opinion of William George Bruce, secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association, who has just returned from a three weeks' vacation in northern Wisconsin. He says his observations lead him to believe that well on to 10,000,000 come annually from Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and other cities to spend their holidays in this state.

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Kenosha.—Frederick William Ripley, 64 years old, long prominent in fraternal organizations in Wisconsin, died at his home here of a heart attack. He was a state organizer for the Equitable fraternal union.

Is on Overseas Division.

Oconomowoc.—Lieut. George W. Behrend, of Oconomowoc, is a member of the "Rainbow division" of troops, which left Camp Douglas for the east.

Fire Destroys Farm Barn.

Portage.—Fire destroyed the large barn on the farm of Joseph Sobinski, of this city. Twenty-five hundred bushels of grain were consumed in the fire, which started during an electrical storm.

To Judge Minnesota Cases.

Waukegan.—William Jones, well known dairyman, left for the Minnesota state fair, where he has been called to act as judge in the dairy department.

Resigns from Draft Board.

Neenah.—The resignation of Hon. S. A. Cook from the Waukegan county executive board has been accepted by Governor Phillips. Mr. Cook gave ill health as his reason for withdrawing.

Readstown Bank Reopens.

Madison.—State Bank Commissioner A. C. Knott has announced that the Readstown bank which was closed on July 18 because of bad banking methods has been reopened for business.

INCOME TAX SHOWS
MARKED INCREASE

ASSESSMENT FOR WISCONSIN
TAXES FOR ABOVE \$7,000,000
FOR THIS YEAR.

\$1,500,000 ABOVE LAST YEAR

Present Law May Be Modified at Special Session to Meet War Emergency Taxes—Corporation Taxes to Pay More.

Madison.—The income tax assessed in Wisconsin this year will reach about \$7,000,000. It may be more than this amount. This is the opinion of Nils P. Livingston, chairman of the state tax commission, who has been examining income tax data for the present assessment. This would be an increase of more than \$1,500,000 over last year. The taxes on individuals will be much larger than previously. Because Wisconsin allows personal property as an offset, it is probable that only about one-half of this amount will be collected in actual cash.

Last year the income tax assessment aggregated \$5,344,938.61. Of this amount \$3,745,180.16 was assessed against corporations and the balance \$1,600,218 against individuals. This was the record since the income tax law went into effect. In 1912 the total income tax amounted to \$3,842,145.66; in 1913 to \$4,084,497.70; in 1916 the assessment was \$4,145,676.38, and for the year 1915, which was considered poor, the assessment was \$3,837,317.04.

It was predicted last year that the income tax to be paid by individuals this year would be larger, but the present prospects of the amount to be assessed go beyond anticipations. The large returns coming in under the income tax law, has given rise to the rumor that this law may be modified to meet war emergency taxes. The tax on the property of the personal property owner is again talked of, and the matter may come up before the special session of the legislature which is to be convened here in November.

The corporation tax will show an enormous increase, much of it due to the fact that war munitions are manufactured in Wisconsin.

TRAIN HITS AUTO; TWO DIE

Driver of Delivery Truck and Child With Him Killed; Other Children Are Injured.

Appleton.—August Finger, 45 years old, driver of the Steinhart Grocery company's auto truck, was struck by a train when the truck was stuck by the North-Western passenger train at the Drake street crossing here.

Lucille Reidel, 13 year old daughter of Herman Foltke, and Finger's two children, Florence, 9 years old, and Harold, 13 years old, were riding with him.

The children were thrown upon a pile of rocks by the force of the crash, and the little Foltke girl died soon afterward of her wounds. Harold Finger, 13 years old, was killed. The other children were injured. The truck was stuck by the North-Western passenger train at the Drake street crossing here.

No cause is given for the accident except that two trains going in opposite directions may have confused Finger. A sack of four that was on the truck was tossed on the top of the engine and landed on the smokestack.

IS FOUND WITH THROAT CUT

Professor F. O. Williams of Williams Bay in Critical Condition at Hospital—Suspect Murder.

Williams Bay.—His throat gashed from ear to ear in a grove near his home here, Prof. F. O. Williams, 70 years old, lies in a critical condition in a hospital in Hayward, Ill.

The local weapon has not been found and a suspicious way between theories of murder and suicide.

The dying man was found after a prolonged search stimulated by a failure to appear at a meeting of the school board of the local high school, of which he is principal elect. He was rushed to Walworth and from there to Hayward, where, according to physicians, he has slight chance for recovery. If he survives, for the say, he will never speak again, for his vocal chords were completely severed.

His aged wife is prostrated. It is reported that he had worked hard and that he may have been temporarily deranged, but his relatives do not make that assumption.

Beloit Inventor Is Dead.

Deloit.—Wilson R. Smith, 83 years old, an inventor who had a part in the development of several of the inventions which had their inception here, is dead.

Miss Booth Goes to France Soon.

Deloit.—Miss Mary Booth, daughter of the late Judge J. D. Booth, has enlisted in the canon corps of the American Red cross, and will leave for France Sept. 15. She served with the canon corps at the Mattoon and Charleston, Ill., tornado disasters.

Coal Anderson Resigns.

Madison.—Col. William J. Anderson, for four years with the state tax commission has resigned to enter public utility consultation work.

Takes Over Oakleaf Plant.

Oshkosh.—The Radford & Wright company of Waukegan and Duluth took over the business of Radford Brothers and company, in this city, one of the pioneer lumbering concerns and manufacturers of sash and doors.

Sentenced for Embezzlement.

Ashland.—On pleading guilty to a charge of embezzling \$14,000.22 from the school funds of the village of Rib Lake, George F. Hazen has been sentenced to two years at Waupun.

Coal Shortage Seen.

Superior.—The Superior industrial commission, in a statement issued, asserted that the seriousness of the coal shortage at Superior alone being more than 1,300,000 tons up to Sept. 1.

Neenah Wants Farmers' Session.

Neenah.—A petition is being circulated in this city to be sent to the board of regents of the university asking that a farmers' meeting be held here during the coming winter.

CELLAR ENTHUSIASM



RUSS EVACUATE RIGA ALLIES UPHOLD NOTE

BALTIC PORT IS ABANDONED WITHOUT FIGHT. LEADER SAYS CANNOT IMPROVE ON WILSON NOTE.

War Office Announces That Sea Gate to Russian Capital is Now Open to Germans.

London, Sept. 5.—Riga, Russia's principal Baltic port, has been abandoned to the Germans under the threat of an offensive by land and sea in which the deciding stroke on the land side was delivered by the Germans last Saturday.

The fate of Riga was virtually sealed when German troops, powerfully inflating their offensive, forced a crossing of the Dyina southeast of the city and began to push forward after making good their foothold on the right bank of the stream.

Mentioned also by the attack of the column of Teutonic forces moving from Mitau, southwest of Riga, and by the German naval forces recently reported hovering in the vicinity of the Gulf of Riga, the Russian military authorities evidently considered the city no longer tenable and decided to evacuate it.

The instability of the Russian troops, it has been pointed out by the official statement, had an important influence upon the decision to order the evacuation of the Riga district so quickly after the winning by the Germans of their first objective, the capture of the city in Galicia and Roumania, some of the Russian units left their trenches without making a fight.

Petrograd, Sept. 5.—The war office reports the abandonment of Riga by the army under orders for a retreat. Some Russian detachments, it is stated, voluntarily left their positions and are retiring toward the north.

WILSON TO NATIONAL ARMY

President Sends Godepseed to the Men Drafted—Declares War Makes Us Comrades and Brothers.

Washington, Sept. 5.—President Wilson, addressing a final word to the men drafted for America's first great national army, said: "To the Soldiers of the National Army: You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with you. Everything you do will be watched with deepest solicitude not only by those near and dear to you, but by the whole nation."

"For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence. 'The eyes of the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and through. Let us set ourselves a standard so high it will be a glory to live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America. My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God keep and guide you."

U. S. TARS IN PRISON CAMP

Captain Olyver and Four Gunners Captured by German Submarine Are at Brandenburg, Prussia.

Washington, Sept. 6.—Captain Olyver of the American tank steamer, Campana, and the four naval gunners, who were taken prisoner when their ship was sunk recently by a German submarine, are in a prison camp at Brandenburg, Prussia. The news came by cable to the American Red Cross from Geneva.

Hall Destroys Tobacco.

Lexington, Ky., Sept. 6.—Six hundred acres of tobacco, valued at \$150,000, was destroyed by hall in Davies county.

Diver Sinks American Ship.

Washington, Sept. 4.—The state department was advised of the sinking August 23 of the American schooner Carl F. Cressy of Bath, Me.

Suffragists Are Sentenced.

Washington, Sept. 4.—A fine of \$25 or 90 days in the workhouse, and with the addition of the cost of other offenders would receive heavier sentences, was imposed upon 12 suffragists by Judge Pugh.

Johnston Liner Sunk.

Boston, Sept. 7.—The Johnston liner Komore, bound from Liverpool to Boston with a mixed cargo, has been sunk off the Irish coast by a German submarine, according to cables dispatches received here.

Banks President Wilson.

Albany, N. Y., Sept. 5.—The German-American alliance of New York state took its stand squarely behind President Wilson here. In vigorous words the bankers pledged their whole-hearted loyalty to the U. S.

Racer Goes Through Fence.

Laurens, Ind., Sept. 5.—While riding at the rate of 70 miles an hour in a ten-mile race at the motorcycle meet here, George Rittig of the motorcycle, crashed through the fence and was fatally injured.

French Mission Goes West.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Members of the French high commission to the United States headed by Raymond de Billy, deputy high commissioner, started on a transcontinental trip from San Francisco as the destination.

Hurt in a Draft Riot.

Montreal, Que., Sept. 3.—Four policemen were injured, one man was shot through the arm, a score or more persons received cuts and bruises in a clash between the police and pacifists opposing conscription.

HEADS DRAFT PARADE

PRESIDENT CARRIES FLAG WHILE LEADING MEN OF NEW NATIONAL ARMY.

Members of Both Houses of Congress and Many Others Honor Drafted Men—Wilson Says He Would Like to Go to the Front.

Washington, Sept. 6.—With the president of the United States, members of both houses of congress, high officials and diplomats participating, the national capital paid a farewell tribute to her sons on Tuesday who soon will enter the National army for service overseas with the expeditionary forces.

The demonstration took the form of a parade in which the men of the reserve draft army, led by President Wilson on foot, accompanied by veterans of the blue and gray, soldiers, sailors and marines, swung up historic Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol past the White House.

There were 20,000 or 30,000 men in line, including the most splendid military bands in the world, the most wonderfully drilled regiments, rows on rows of drafted men, machine guns, all the panoply of war with the president at the head of the column and the officers of the cabinet and about every big personality in our national government somewhere along the line.

President Wilson—Straw-hatted, white-towered and blue-capped—walked amid his top-hatted, frock-coated cabinetiers. He carried a small flag and bowed to the cheers.

Charles Fox Cameron, marched with Chaplain Clark. Confederate veterans, Union veterans and Spanish war veterans contributed their part to the Fourth-of-July effect.

The senate and house adjourned early in order to take part, it being the first time that congress has ever marched in any popular demonstration. The senate was led by Senator Sulzberger, president pro tempore, and the house by Speaker Champ Clark and Representative Cannon, both of whom refused to ride.

Senators Nelson and Warren, who fought on the Union side in the Civil War, and Senators Martin and Blackburn, who were with the side of the Confederacy, marched side by side in their respective uniforms of blue and gray. Veterans of the Spanish-American war, who were with the senate delegation, Wadsworth, Lewis, Weeks, Yarnall and Barrell.

President Wilson feels "genial envy" for the drafted men who will go overseas to fight freedom's battles. "I should like to be with them on the fields and in the trenches where the real battle for the independence of the United States is to be fought," he wrote in a letter to Thomas L. Chabourne, Jr., members of the mayor's committee of national defense of New York city.

UPHOLD MILITARY DETENTION

Court Denies Habeas Corpus to Springfield Riot Prisoners.

Springfield, Sept. 6.—The right of the state to hold prisoners arrested by soldiers during a riot was upheld in the Sangamon county circuit court here, when Judge E. S. Smith denied a writ of habeas corpus to Julius Bringle, who is being held by the military authorities for alleged activity in street-car strike rioting of Monday night. Judge Smith cited section 2, article 22, of the Illinois military code, which, he declared, gave the military authorities the right to make arrests and to retain prisoners until released by the commanding officer.

BARS PACIFISTS AT CHICAGO

Governor Lowden Orders Troops to City When Mayor Thompson Sanctions Meeting.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Governor Lowden and Attorney General Brundage conferred in Chicago over the city's mayor. At the conclusion of their meeting it was announced that the pacifist situation was well in hand. Chicago was assured that there will be no further happenings such as that of Sunday, when the delegates of the People's council held a meeting here under police protection.

The governor's action in sending troops to Chicago to enforce his orders was conclusive as to whether he expects his orders obeyed.

The "militarist list" will be used on agitators and others who seek to stir up riot and disorder during the war period, even though their pro-German demonstrations have the sanction of the mayor, was made known forcibly.

That the governor has full authority to take a firm hand in any situation which may arise in the city was the advice given by Attorney General Brundage.

MANY NORWEGIAN SHIPS LOST

Twenty-one Vessels Destroyed and 23 Seamen Killed During Month of August.

London, Sept. 5.—According to Norwegian advices, 21 Norwegian merchant ships, with an aggregate tonnage of more than 41,000, were lost in August. Twenty-three seamen were killed and five are missing.

19,500 Medics in Army Corps.

Washington, Sept. 7.—With more than 19,500 medics in the army medical corps, as announced by the war department, it is believed the officer personnel will be brought in full strength will include 31,000 men.

Arrest Duke and Duchess.

Petrograd, Sept. 7.—In addition to the arrest of Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovich, brother of the former emperor, and his wife, the Grand Duke Paul and his morganatic wife have also been arrested.

Portuguese Mails Tied Up.

Paris, Sept. 5.—According to information from Madrid the Portuguese government employees in the postal and telegraphic service have gone on strike, resulting in the suspension of all communication.

Mike Gibbons Shades Dillon.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—Judge Lockwood of the circuit court, brother of Mrs. Potter Palmer, and Mr. Fredrick Dent Grant, died on Friday at his home, 83 East Cedar street. He was fifty-two years old.

Would Advertise Bond Issue.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Secretary McAdoo will have the government pay for newspaper advertising for the next issue of the federal bonds. The secretary will recommend advertising to some extent.

Fleet Indian Bullocks.

South India has some of the famous little trotting bullocks, "gajinis," a little trotting bullocks, "gajinis," but quite small. Some of these animals, even when full grown, are no bigger than a large dog. They are much used in light carts.

MAKING FRUIT BUTTERS GOOD WAY TO UTILIZE SURPLUS PRODUCTS

There will be more or less fruit which will not be salable because of lack of a local market, lack of time to pick and pack for distant markets, or because the amount may seem too small at any one time to be worth saving. Such fruit should not be allowed to go to waste, for it may be used in making fruit butters, or experts of the United States department of agriculture. Well-made fruit butters are very welcome and "tasty," and go a long way to make plain cereals appetizing. Children and older people, too, like such fruit butter, and it is good dietetics as well as good economy to use such highly flavored products to "carry" a relatively large amount of under-flavored food. It is desirable to use only good quality fruit for fruit butters, and it must be remembered that poor fruits will not make good fruit butters. However, as every housekeeper knows, part of an apple or other fruit may be sound and good while the remainder is not, and such good portions may be used successfully for fruit butter making. This is often a decided economy, since it saves what would otherwise be a total loss.

There is no better way to use good apples and the sound portions of wind-fall, wormy and bruised apples than to make apple butter of them. While almost all varieties of apples will make good apple butter, those with distinctive flavor and good cooking quality are most satisfactory. Such old standard varieties as Northern Spy, Rhode Island Greening, Tomkins King and Smokehouse are excellent for this purpose. The summer varieties also will make good apple butter, it has been found by recent tests in the United States department of agriculture.

If apples of coarse texture are used, it is desirable to core them and put them through a colander or coarse strainer before adding them to the boiled elder. Sweet apples are sometimes used with tart ones. Over-ripe apples are not desirable.

Apple butter is made by boiling down fresh, sweet elder to half its original quantity, then adding apples which have been peeled and sliced. The apples either are added directly to the boiled elder and cooked in it until the apple butter is done, or are made into apple sauce, which is cooked in the boiling elder. The cooking should be continued until the elder and apple pulp do not separate; then the butter will be of the right thickness when cold.

It takes about equal amounts of sweet elder and peeled and sliced apples to make apple butter of the right consistency. In other words, if five gallons of sweet elder are used, it should be boiled down to two and one-half gallons, and five gallons of peeled and sliced apples should be added, either raw or made into apple sauce.

Two things essential to making good apple butter are: Long, slow cooking (four to six hours), and constant stirring. If sugar is used, it should be added after the cooking of elder and apples is about two-thirds done. About a pound of either white or brown sugar is the usual amount per gallon of apple butter, but more or less, or not any, may be used to suit the taste.



Saving the Surplus.

American "Pep" Displayed By Uncle Sam's Fighters Startles French Engineers

Between the support with its passing camp and the fighting front where the expedition must wind up, American officers and engineers have been looking out for bases and suitable railway junctions and whatever is needed for the movement of troops.

Since the French consor has passed it, and because it shows another impression which the French are perhaps inclined to exaggerate, I may be allowed to give a story of this American work, says a writer in the Nation.

A French colonel, who was with the American engineers, but did not tell the story, informs me that the indication of the place is not exact—which is quite another thing. "They and we," the French reporter headlines the story, willing to stir up his own people by comparison.

"Our good friends of America wish to organize a railway station for their army depot. So the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean company gave them available ground at—(some 150 miles south of Paris). When the Americans saw what had been turned over to them, they laughed.

"Is that all? Why do we need at least thirty miles of track?" "The French engineers were struck off a heap, but they gave the thing good bits of track which were demanded. One of them remarked to the Americans: 'Well, you've got it; but it will take six months to draw up your plans for such a depot.'

Keep What They Make.

Nanking has two educational institutions under government supervision which are worthy of mention. The best housed school in Nanking at present is the Military College, which was built for China by the Germans. The government Normal college has taken on a new lease of life after being closed for several years, says the Christian Herald. Formerly the courses in this school followed the Japanese plan, but at present, according to the professor who showed me around, the whole curriculum is Chinese, as they follow no foreign system, but only take the best out of all and improve on that. No tuition or charge for meals or room is collected, but all students are pledged to teach after graduation, with all privileges of keeping what they can make. As an ex-teacher and the son of a professor, I can see the logic and humor of the latter provision.

Underseas Telephones Not An Impossibility, Is Belief

Of recent years there has been much discussion about a telephone service between America and Europe. Romanians have taken delight in picturing the hero of the future as "ringing up" the heroine in London, from a Broadway telephone booth. But it would seem that the thing may be possible after all.

Recently an interesting submarine telephone cable in existence was laid under the Hudson river, running from New York to Tarrytown. This telephone connects the two systems on either side of the river, and constitutes an important link in the telephone service of the district. The size of the cable and the difficulties which attend its laying made the event one of special interest in the technical world. Experts profess to see in the success achieved a promise of transatlantic telephone lines.

Dwarf Trees for Gardens.

Dwarf trees are suited to small gardens, they occupy little space, are easily cared for, bear sooner than standard kinds, and they are easily shaped into bushes and pyramids, or can be used in espalier forms, trained on buildings, fences or trellises.

Took Him at His Word.

Two laborers were engaged to dig a well which had become dry. One of them sent his mate down into the well while he sat at the top and directed the work.

He first ordered the other man to "dig a bit on this side" then "dig a little more on that side," until the latter, tired of both the work and the orders, exclaimed: "You sit up there and use your tongue while I have to do all the work!" "One man here giving directions," said the man at the top, "can do as much as ten men down there."

Thereupon his mate threw down his pick and climbed up beside the other man. "What are you doing here?" quipped the latter. "I've come up here," answered his mate, "to see if you mean as much as you say."

Probably True. Mistress—"You say you can't read, Norah. How in the world did you ever learn to cook so well?" New Cook—"Shure, mum, O' my it to not bein' able to read I cook books."

Apple butter is speeded according to one's preference, about half a teaspoonful each of ground cinnamon, cloves and nutmeg for each quart of fruit is a common mixture. These are stirred into it when the cooking is finished.

While still boiling hot, apple butter should be placed in hot, sterilized glasses, glass jars or hermetically sealed stone jars, or crocks with tightly fitting covers, and be sterilized in steam as follows: Set the containers, filled and with tops on, in a vessel fitted with false bottom and deep enough to hold them, pour in a little water, put on the cover to hold in the steam, and set over the fire. Begin to count time when the steam starts to escape, and after five minutes (ten for half gallon, or 15 for larger containers), take the containers out to cool, then set them away for future use. Do not disturb the covers until the apple butter is to be used. To the covers do not fit tightly, place waxed or oiled paper in them to make a tight fit. Sterilizing is done for the purpose of preventing any spoiling of the top layers of apple butter, and also to take the place of a layer of paraffin which, though a good seal, is now quite expensive. All fruit butters, and similar products, should be sterilized in the same way.

Good apple butter is often made without the use of elder. Enough water is added to the peeled and sliced apples to make a thin apple sauce and this is allowed to cook very slowly, or simmer, over a low fire for three or four hours. Brown rather than white sugar is usually used, being added when the cooking is two-thirds done. The sugar which settles at the bottom of jars of New Orleans molasses is excellent for this purpose. A pound per gallon is usually sufficient but this amount is a matter of taste as is also the amount of cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg and cloves to be added when the cooking is done.

Use Bible in Literacy Test For Aliens Under New Law

"The Bible has been designated by the department of labor as one of the books to be used in the literacy test for 'aliens' under the new immigration law recently enacted by congress. Passages will be selected from the Bible in more than 100 languages and dialects. The reason for the use of the Bible in such literacy tests is not because the Bible is the word of God, but because it is now the only book translated into virtually every language in the world, says the Christian Herald.

Disputed by the department of labor as its reason for the selection of the Bible and adds: "Translations of the Bible were made by eminent scholars, and what is more to the point, the translating was done by men whose purpose it was to put the Bible in such simple and idiomatic expressions in the various foreign languages as would make it possible for the common people of foreign countries to grasp the meaning readily and thoroughly."

One interesting result of submarine foretelling has been to provide for the comfort of crews in a way which otherwise might not have come in our time.

The noisome forecastle, a tradition from the days of sails and of the small ships in which comfort could not very reasonably be expected, is eliminated in the new standardized British ships. Instead the shipboard comfort, Sir Joseph Macdonald, has experienced that the men are to be berthed aft.

The primary reason was to secure increased safety from mines and torpedoes, but improvements are to be added which will make sea life pleasant and which, doubtless, will be of benefit to the crew. One of the open forecastles, there will be double berths, and a messroom will be added, as well as a common smoking-room for sailors and firemen.

With so much new shipping being constructed these improvements can be made very rapidly, and will effect such a revolution in sea life as could not have been anticipated in our time, says the Springfield Republican. As for the shipboard comfort, it is keeping track of all these British innovations.

A length of cable 14,670 feet long was required for the job. It took a sand-saw, a tugboat and a light-drift tug eight days to lay the cable, which weighed about ninety tons. Seventy-four pairs of wires were run through the big tube, and the people on both sides of the river can now hold "submarine" conversations just as though there was not several miles of water between telephones.

Couldn't Fill the Jobs.

While women are employed as elevator attendants in many of the apartment houses, there is at least one instance of their inability to take the place of men in downtown buildings, a New York correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch writes. For some time the Equitable building employed two women to run the elevators. Now they are no longer in the job. It was found that they could not stand the strain and the experiment was dropped. The operators work a three-hour shift, with a 20-minute relief every morning and afternoon, and are allowed three-quarters of an hour for luncheon. In a building the size of the Equitable it is necessary that the cabs be worked on a time schedule. The management is so sure of this that it has no women in the job. It was found that they could not stand the strain and the experiment was dropped.

Sparrow Potpie.

Sparrows make good potpies. This may not seem good, but a party with appetites was served by a day's tramp through woodland streams for trout and down to a bird pie for dinner. No one knew the kind of birds the pie contained and various birds were suggested. Some "old sports" were positive they could not be deceived. The landlady was noncommittal. Many weeks afterward an impartial party of guests learned the truth. It was sparrow pie that the first party

Rounding Up Recruits

By Katherine Howe

(Copyright by W. G. Chapman.)

"I think," said Miss Ann Welby, president of "The Women's Defense League," "that in order for each one to 'do her bit' we must go from house to house and personally ask the men to enlist."

Miss Welby saw in the faces of those present that the proposition was not meeting with an enthusiastic response. One member arose and said she thought she would prefer being good against a wall and shot. She was willing to help in any other way. But going uninvited into people's homes, and telling them their duty, or urging them to be good enough to go and get killed was rather stretching the demands of patriotism.

Other members jumped up and said without the use of elder. Enough water is added to the peeled and sliced apples to make a thin apple sauce and this is allowed to cook very slowly, or simmer, over a low fire for three or four hours. Brown rather than white sugar is usually used, being added when the cooking is two-thirds done. The sugar which settles at the bottom of jars of New Orleans molasses is excellent for this purpose. A pound per gallon is usually sufficient but this amount is a matter of taste as is also the amount of cinnamon, allspice, nutmeg and cloves to be added when the cooking is done.

The next meeting disclosed some interesting experiences. Miss Pearson and in two places met with threats and insult. One mother whose son was her sole support told her if she mentioned enlisting for her boy she would have her tarred and feathered. But Miss Pearson informed her that in such cases the mother would be looked after. She barely escaped assault from the end of a broom. At another house an elderly man explained that while he was exempt he would like to call on her and talk it over. Miss Pearson made an excuse of being very busy, and fled.

Mrs. Eben Horn reported only one instance in which she believed she had achieved some success. Young Verdie Banks had been found at home

John Farson—the Strange Man—Met Her on Her Way Home.

At the first blush breakfast seems a suitable meal; at least a man is best satisfied, or at least contented, with himself, and in a mood to make the most of the world. Human vitality is at its maximum, mere existence lugs exhilaration along with it; good humor mingles everything. But their is an uncertainty in company, even when you may choose it; for temperament is never to be wholly trusted (artists are dangerous people to meet at breakfast), and there are a thousand jannings—troubled sleep, early awakening, mosquitoes, a surprised mouse, no hot water, buttoned boots, putting studs in a shirt—that may occur between going to bed at night and coming down at breakfast in the morning, and ill-adjusted feelings in even the most amiable of company.

One member of the company may happen to be a little out of sorts. It is no doubt the better state, and brings out the full capacities for pleasure that lie in breakfast, but a solitary breakfast is safer; solitary breakfast is more temperate but it is more certain.

At the handsome home of Frank Townley Ann Welby met with a kind reception. She was shown into a pleasant library and asked to wait. Presently a middle-aged gentleman, dressed in a suit, came and greeted her as the man being "out of the common."

She noted the fine brow, the dark, penetrating eyes, the slightly gray and abundant hair that lent an air of distinction to the face. He told her the immediate family were all out, that he was a relative and guest, but that he would be pleased to convey any message she would like to send. But the man's personality. Ann seemed obliged to stay and comply with his request. He did not quite agree with her views regarding the present situation and a spirited discussion followed. Ann had a deeply grounded respect for logic and reason. She had always tried to be fair-minded and just, and could never be accused of being a hysterical feminist. She was a woman of calm, weighing evidence, and she fairly revelled in an argument. Her elder sister, who was incapable of following the discussion, always accused Ann of getting excited and angry, but the keener intellect knew she was only enthusiastic in defense of her position.

The telephone rang and Ann looked at her watch. She was positively at a loss to find that she had stayed in her talking with an entire stranger. She had to wait till the conversation over the wire was finished. Then she apologized for the length of her call and prepared to make a hasty departure. But the gentleman did not seem to be in the least hurry. He detained her while he insisted on her setting a table for him at home. So that she could meet and speak with him.

Ann found herself nearly home when she suddenly pulled up sharply and stood still. She took out her list and found she had passed most of the houses scheduled to visit. She was so disgusted with herself to find she had been so deep in thought about her recent experience as to forget the need of the government for soldiers that

she resolutely turned back and began the business of ringing doorbells. Ann was not yet thirty-seven. She was good to look upon, with clear, gray eyes, neatly dressed brown hair, a good, healthy color and a delightful smile. Her presence always radiated good cheer. People seemed always glad to see her, and when they sometimes asked her why she never married she answered she was "immune." It is strange anyone will ask that question, because they cannot expect to get a truthful answer. It is something rather too close and sacred to someone to reveal to anyone. Whatever may have been Ann Welby's reasons, she was too much interested in life to spend any time in thinking them over. She seemed quite seriously happy and untroubled by the marriage problem as far as it concerned herself.

When she called again at the Townley home at the appointed time she again was met by the same gentleman, who made profuse apologies for his nephew, who had been unexpectedly called away too late to let her know. Ann was determined she would not again be inveigled into a long visit, and turned quickly to go. But the gentleman asked her a question which required quite a lengthy answer. Ann began to feel herself rather powerless to carry out her resolves in the presence of this stranger. He apologized for her having taken the time and trouble for nothing, and asked if he might instead bring the young man to her to be reasoned with. As usual, she had his way, and she consented, only again an experience a revelation of feeling on the way home and wondering why she had been so easily persuaded.

"True to his word," the gentleman called with young Townley. Ann's eloquence seemed to have the desired effect and Townley promised to visit the recruiting office.

At a meeting of the "League" two weeks later the president was surprised to hear such meager reports as to actual results of their efforts. The recruiting stations did not give very large figures. But after the meeting had adjourned certain undertone remarks, whisperings and blushes revealed the fact that there had been some recruiting for Chapin, and Miss Pearson and Miss Hall were receiving "attentions" from the fathers of two young men visited, while Mrs. Frank, the widow, was quite likely to marry another man. Ann rather proudly repeated her statement that she was "immune."

John Farson, the strange man, met her on her way home. "I've got to tell you something," he said. "If I don't tell you, I love you. I want to marry you. Don't let's argue the point. Just answer me."

"Goodness!" she laughed. "I never was so surprised in my life!" "Well?" he demanded.

"Surprised at myself," she added, "because I feel the same way if young Townley had asked me."

"Oh, he joined the army two months ago," was the cool reply.

"Then Ann looked muttering things. But since she had been the cause of his desertion what was there to say?"

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The persistence of this fashion has been an amazing thing to those who study clothes. Its origin was in the fashionable way of walking called the Grecian bend, which was the ancestor of the equally absurd double shuffle.

In the days of the tie-back skirt, little girls would secure safety pins by indirect means, and pull the fullness of their skirts back and up, thus having a little puff of their own below the waist. They were always caught at this by their mothers and nurses, because the safety pins tore the material and made galling holes.

Again, in this day of elimination of waste through the necessities of war, we are to be put into the tight skirt with its fullness arranged at the back in a series of slight flares.

It is not possible to say with any degree of certainty whether this skirt will be widely accepted when the autumn comes. Reporting, prophecy, is the duty of those who try to give the news of dress as it comes out week after week.

The American designer, as well as the French one, has gone in for this upward tilt of material at the end of the skirt and it may be that the later fashions will accentuate it.

Whatever may be the fullness, though, at any special spot on the skirt, those who are regarding the question of new clothes must remember that the hem will be almost as narrow as it was in the days of the hobble skirt.

There is a marked tendency toward the sheath skirt in several of the new fashions. The material sinks into the figure after it leaves the waist, and the hem provides only a stepping width.

The shortness of the skirt for street wear is necessary. In the spring there was a decided tendency to lengthen skirts, and many conservative women adopted the fashion with enthusiasm, but if a skirt is to be exceedingly narrow, it cannot be long. It would be too utterly inconvenient for women who are plunged into a series of activities.

Jackets of Two Kinds. It has already been announced that two kinds of jackets will prevail in the autumn. One is hip-length and one is hem-length. The latter is called a polonaise and the former is called a jacket.

The revival of the polonaise is seen on Ribbons Which Are Manufactured in Paris and Are Declared Bits of Art.

The manufacturers in Paris who are making the new ribbons for autumn and the manufacturers who are making crystal for the new winter blouses, must have had some secret method of communication that made them join hands in promoting black.

The cables say that the ribbons in Paris are bits of art; that they should be used on walls and as household decorations, rather than on gowns. They have black foundations, on which are worked wonderful Chinese designs. They look as though they came out of the fifteenth century, when no man was hurried and each man loved his task.

BUSTLE EFFECT IN FALL STYLES

New York.—It would be odd if the adlet for elimination of waste material in clothes that has gone forth from the governing factors in dress on both continents, would be responsible for the incoming of the bustle.

So far as the expert observer can see into the near future of autumn costume which is now being planned, shown and bought, the only actual elimination of material is in the width of the skirt.

There is little sense in being obstinate about the width of skirts; they're merely a contribution to the fashion for top coats. One can use a polonaise over any kind of skirt and blouse, and if it is lined in the colorful and interesting way that prevails among tailors today, it presents itself as a garment of rare merit.

The short jacket, however, as it will be worn this autumn, is a bit of costume that is taken by the back of the neck and pulled out of the faculty album.

Whether or not the peculiar vaudeville trick of presenting a family album in song and living pictures, which has spread over New York through the success of one of the musical revues of the season, was the predecessor of this short, tight jacket, nobody can tell. It is a far-fetched idea, no doubt, but don't you think it is rather interesting that the stage folk should get up a family album scene that runs through vaudeville fashions as dancing does, and that, now, suddenly, that coat and skirt should be launched into costume?

One of these jackets which will undoubtedly prove a success because it has been issued by a dominant house, has a little buckle all its own. It belongs to a skirt that is quite narrow, and it has a bit of an upward pull from knees to waistline at the back—a pull so slight that it is not always noticeable.

The jacket fits the figure, curves into the waistline at the back and then flares out into a series of folds that give the bustle effect. It is buttoned in a straight line down the front. There is a band of velvet above the hem of the coat. The buttons are covered with the wine-colored velvet that makes the suit. The collar is very high, soft in its folds, rolls over backward to the neck line and is trimmed with a band of velvet.

Fasten From Chin to Hem. Revers are abandoned by the tailors and dressmakers. Where one coat will have them, sixteen others will be fastened in a straight line from the chin to the lower edge. All the collars are high, but soft and enveloping the neck and chin in the manner that was considered correct in the eighteenth century.

Mind you, this style is not the only powerful note in fashion that is brought out for jackets. It is one of several other details, and a woman will have the chance to accept what she wishes.

This latter situation will be the hope and the downfall of many women. Left to themselves to choose among a heterogeneous mass of material, the best minds will grow confused and go wrong. On the other hand, highly trained judgment will give to women the chance to express their individuality and to a little unlike their neighbors.

It may be said, however, that the coat that fastens in a line down the front, the buttons running straight through the high, rolling collar, will be the most noticeable change in street costume that will take place in the fall.

The narrow skirt has already been accepted here and there, and there are hundreds of women who have never given it up, so its widespread acceptance will not cause quite the same ripple of interest that will be given by this family album coat with its upward tilt at the back, its point in front, its long, slim waistline under the ruffles, and its row of colored buttons on costumes.

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The black crystal is not exactly a new note in decoration, at least not as far as Paris and in America are concerned, but the majority of people have never seen or used it. It is now being produced in amazingly lovely

PAINS SHARP AND STABBING

Woman Thought She Would Die. Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Ogdenburg, Wis.—"I suffered from female troubles which caused piercing pains like a knife through my back and side. I finally lost all my strength so I had to go to bed. The doctor advised an operation but I would not listen to it. I thought of what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound had done for so many women. I tried it. The first bottle brought great relief and six bottles have entirely cured me. All women who have female troubles of any kind should try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is a medicine of the good old-fashioned roots and herbs contained in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. If any complication exists it pays to write the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass., for special free advice."

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A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Keuger, Wednesday, Sep-

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Kruger, Wednesday, September 5th.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Eaton, east side, Tuesday, September 11th.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Nic Hilgers, town of Rudolph, Wednesday, September 5th.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Mike Jakan of the town of Sigel.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. John Ahlgren of Port Edwards.

Use and Sale

1

' Linen Collars

urchase we secured over
Linen Collars at a price
ffer you these Collars, in
turn over as well as
11½ to 18½, put up one
a box

Special } 50c
dozen

half actual value and
dering alone is worth.
These collars are really

window display

HILL CO.
Wisconsin

Week!
13th, 1917
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the Best Specimens, Vegetables
Trains

will be held in our store
it is our desire to have a
previous year. More produce
out of the food shortage. By
ing some fine specimens and
costs you nothing to enter

several prizes.

HILL CO.
Wisconsin

COCOA

lly delicious—pure and
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Bunte Brothers
Chicago

*Makers of world
famous Bunte
Candies and
Cough-Drops*

Small-Grain Funds

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Just as surely as the pace set by a neighbor his financial well-being is a matter to all.

Health—public health—is largely a national, and then of essential requisites

The good things
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CARD OF

We wish to express our
most kind neighborly
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FOR SALE.—Phillips
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First National
GRAND RAPIDS
The Bank that does

MEMBER
FEDERAL BUREAU OF
SYSTEMS



GOAL AND

Grades
Reasonable
Prices.
CALL US

ASSERT
WOOD AND CO



cial today at
VICTORIA FLOD

every house
if she cares
and cake a
use VICTO

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

BIG CROPS IN WESTERN CANADA

Good Yields of Wheat, Splendid Production of Pork, Beef, Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received at the St. Paul office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Delta, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of \$2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farmers but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seedling, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from \$25 to \$30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are as successful in the future as in the past they will have put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought them wealth, and hogs are easy to raise there—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Daysland, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of \$15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced cheaply.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's importance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,433 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 90,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 35 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone—Advertisement.

Doing Her Bit.
"Gladys Twobles has joined a canning club.
"Gladys can't cook. She hasn't spent fifteen minutes in a kitchen since the day she was born."
"Maybe not, but that won't prevent her from reading a learned paper before the club."

YES! LIFT A CORN OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to lift up a corn or callus so it dries off with fingers.

You corn-pestered men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoe that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezeone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops soreness at once and soon the corn or hardened callus loosens so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezeone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and it is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If your druggist hasn't any freezeone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house—adv.

He Could Draw.
"Recd—What's he doing now?
"Green—He's a draftsman in an automobile factory, and, believe me, he can draw some."
"Really? What horse power?"

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE
That's the Rule—Free Samples to Any one Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are sent for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book, address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere—Adv.

A Suggestion.
Foot—Alas! All my contributions are returned with regrets.
Friend—Try sending a contribution to the Red Cross fund—I'll warrant that won't be.

When Your Eyes Need Care—Try Murine Eye Remedy
No drops or ointment. Murine is a gentle, soothing, and refreshing eye remedy. It is made of pure water and is perfectly safe for use in all cases of eye trouble. Write for Free Book, MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO.

MODERN LIFE IN PATAGONIA

Prosperous and Up-to-Date City Has Grown Up at the Tip of the South American Continent.

The modern city of Punta Arenas has risen to importance at the extreme southern extremity of South America since the advent of the automobile. Punta Arenas, or, as it is commonly called by its own people, Sandy Point, can be compared the more readily with American settlements because it is not essentially a part of Spanish America. The city and its surrounding territory are populated chiefly by Scotchmen, and English is the prevailing tongue. Three-fourths of the export trade is with England and the United States.

This southern outpost of civilization was founded in 1840, as a convict camp for Chilean prisoners, consequently bearing a resemblance to Australia in demonstration of the value of enforced colonization. The presence of the convicts caused the establishment of a coal station for vessels passing through the Straits of Magellan, and Punta Arenas passed a considerable time until a few years ago, when the discovery was made that the southern Patagonia was the finest sheep-raising country in the world.

We are accustomed to think of the tip of the South American continent as a polar region, says a writer in the Americans. Its latitude does in fact correspond to that of Alaska, and the sea is occasionally encumbered with icebergs, but ocean currents warm the land, producing a climate more equable than that of Kotzebue. The pasture lands are great in extent, and no houses need be built for sheep.

With the discovery of the sheep-raising possibilities of Patagonia, Scotchmen and Englishmen from the Falkland Islands thronged to the mainland, great sheep ranches were established, and Punta Arenas became a modern city of 17,000 population, with electric lights, theaters, banks, four newspapers, good schools, etc. It is the commercial outlet for a great agricultural and mining district. The transportation demands of the automobile, and as a result, all passenger transportation is carried on by auto. The one railroad in the country is not a passenger road. Passable highways and the internal combustion engine are dependency of this newest civilization in the world.

When Things Go Wrong.
There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a. m. until 10 p. m. the air is in a twist. You rise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the breakfast is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street notting from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The muddle bottle upsets and spoils the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the damper and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for more than it is worth, and you are afraid some one will knock you on the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you pictures of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, making it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and you are a walking unwholesome. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it—Exchange.

Art of Harnessing a Horse.
The students in the field artillery branch of the service who attended the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley never knew before there was just one way to harness and unharness a horse, or that it was such a complicated job. Some of them were reared on farms or ranches, but they never groomed a horse like Uncle Sam's men do, says the Kansas City Star.

Every student has two horses he must care for. He must harness them up, ride one and lead the other. When he is through he unharnesses them. Something to worry by the hour hand. After that comes the grooming of the horses. It sounds simple, but it isn't. The lessons of the students in grooming are practical ones and the horses have to stand for it, whether they like it or not. Sometimes a horse will spend all morning being groomed, not because he needs it, but because the students need the training.

Sheep Owners Prosper.
Sheep owners in New Mexico will receive the largest income this year from sale of lambs and wool in the history of the industry in that state. Conditions during the lambing season were not as favorable as in an average year in some sections of the state and the increase for the state as a whole will be approximately 70 per cent, compared with a normal increase of 88 per cent. Shortage of lambs, however, is more than made up on the sheep growers' part by high prices for both lambs and wool. Sales of lambs will bring the growers a minimum of \$12,000,000. The wool clip is normal at around 18,000,000 pounds, but the price will average better than 20 cents a pound for the state, as compared with an average of 20 cents last year and 17 cents in 1915. The income from wool sales probably will reach \$5,000,000.

Places.
In spite of the fact that they see any number of them every day there are notings that people know so little about as places. The world is full of all sorts of places. Some places are smaller than others, but none of them is so small that it does not contain several more still smaller. Places are simply indispensable. You can't get along without them. There are places pleasant and unpleasant and some of the most unpleasant are electric chairs, jailyards, tight places, summer camps and last places. Everything in the world has its place. The things in the world stay in their places. The world itself is only a place, and a rather crowded place, at that—Exchange.

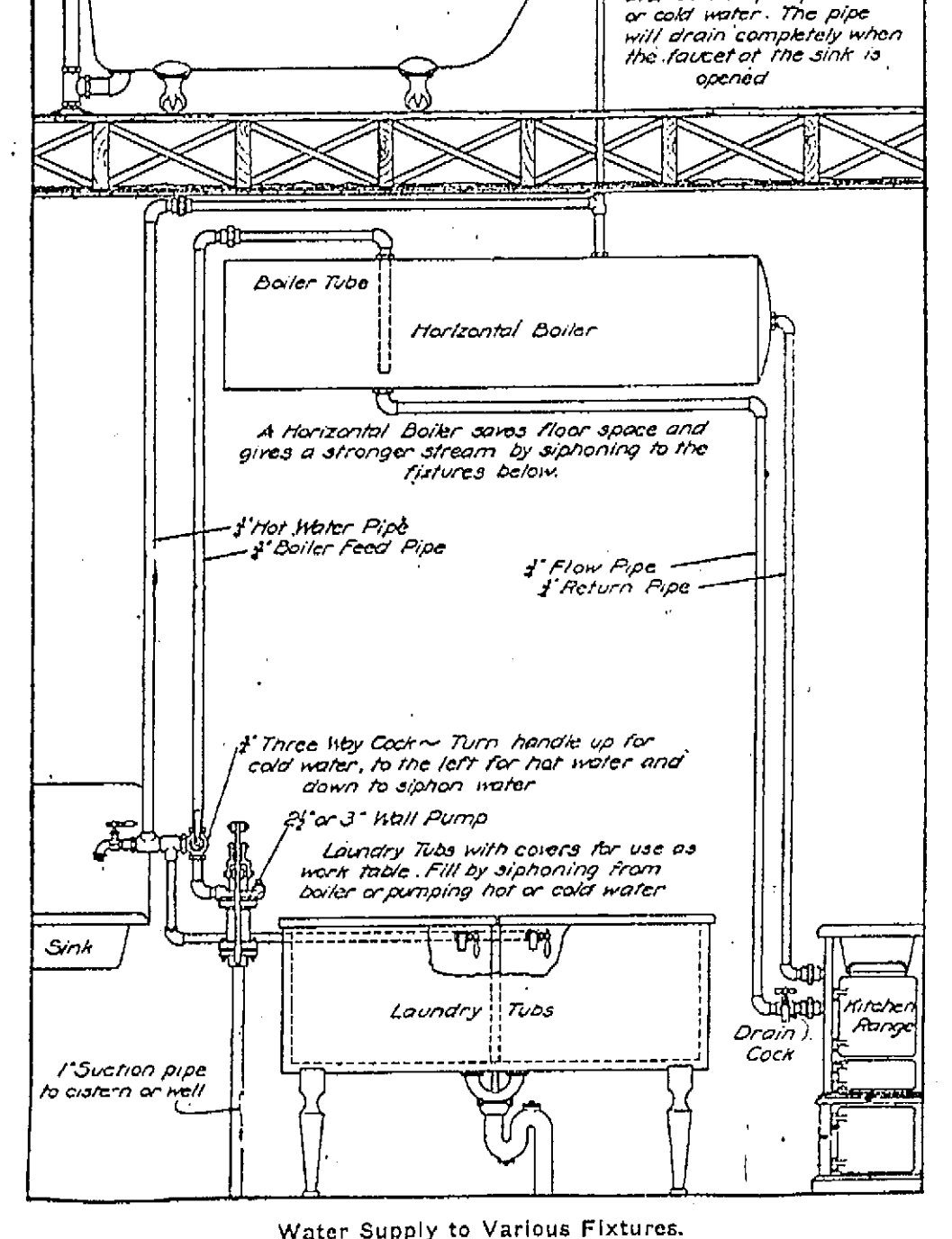
She Spoiled Him.
This is merely another example of the perfectly clear logic of one of the sexes: They were sitting on the sand at Long Beach. She was talking, reflectively, but with mature conviction, "Yes, Jack," she said, as she punched holes with the tip of her parasol, "I spoil you. There isn't any doubt about it. I go with you wherever there, all the time, and that doesn't give you a chance to go around with other people and see how much nicer I am."—New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE FARM HOUSE

John Daniel Walters says no feature of home architecture will afford so much comfort and be so conducive to health as abundant supply of pure water.

THERE was a time when the farmer drank his fill from the "old wooden bucket that hung to the wall" when his bathtub consisted of an abandoned wash boiler placed out in the summer kitchen or down in the cellar, when the water-closet was a four-foot by five-foot slant planted behind the corner, and when on wash days the needed soft water was obtained from an old barrel that stood at the corner of the front porch; but these primitive conditions are rapidly vanishing—they are almost a thing of the past. No one argues now, as was the case then, that one or two baths a month ought to be sufficient for a healthy person, or that a well-lighted, well-ventured and well-furnished bathroom is a luxury and an enticing detriment to the development of a robust constitution, that a water-closet in the house is unhygienic, and that labor-saving comforts in the kitchen and laundry will make the cook lazy. We all agree on these points. The problem is, rather, how can we get good water in sufficient quantity, cheaply and effectively, where it may be needed, i. e., into the bathroom, the kitchen, the laundry, the front yard, and the feed lot.

The first question to be answered in any water-supply problem is naturally, How much water will be needed? The answer must differ in accordance with the conditions involved. In the smaller towns it is usual to place



Section of House, Showing Complete Water Supply and Plumbing System.

magnesia, and alkali. When any of these are present in large quantities the water tastes bad and is unfit to drink. Only the practical chemist, by means of carefully conducted experiments, can positively determine whether or not such water can safely be used. Other frequent admixtures which raise water by means of levers fastened to belts, wheels or buckets. The old-fashioned cistern "pump" belongs to this class. Another form is the tread wheel employed in Oriental

countries to raise water a few feet for irrigation. Still another form is the "worm hoist," of which a short description may be found in almost any dictionary. Another form is the "old wooden bucket."

2. Compressed-air lifts, or steam lifts, i. e., contrivances that hoist water by means of air or steam blown into the lower end of the outflow pipe, or into closed tanks filled with water.

3. Centrifugal pumps, or pumps that drive up the water by means of rapidly revolving fan wheels—a pump form which is used much in bridge buildings to raise water from foundation pits, and in irrigation work.

4. Suction pumps and force pumps, or pumps that hoist water by means of piston action—the usual form of hand pump and windmill pump. The smaller kinds are single-acting pumps and the large are double-acting pumps.

5. Hydraulic rams—pumps which work automatically by the energy of a stream of water which flows through them.

Her Sense of Humor.
Even gentle woman is capable, when dealing with tramps, of perpetrating a type of humor of which one would little suspect her.

"I told that lady," Cinder Smith relates, "that I wanted just a little something to keep our 'n' body together."

"An' what did she give you?" inquired Billy Trucks feelingly.

Cinder Smith exhibited the handout. "She give me dis safety pin."

A California inventor has patented a statement or billhead form which can be folded and sealed so that the address at the top is on the outside, thus saving the expense of an envelope and the additional labor of addressing.

"The ash left on burning tobacco is considerable and the mineral matter of the tobacco leaf frequently amounts to as much as a fifth part of its weight. Thus a ton of tobacco leaf would yield 400-weights of ash, which represent valuable mineral constituents withdrawn from the soil."

The resolution for the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the American emblem was passed by the congressional congress June 14, 1777. An American flag, in Columbia, carried the American flag around the world in 1787-1790.

A million immigrants a year, were pouring into South America before the war. They came from Italy, Spain, Germany, England, Holland, Scandinavia, Portugal, China, Japan and India, but there is no immigration movement from North America.

His Claim.
"I claim exemption," said the man ship.
"On what ground?"
"On the ground that my wife will have no one to take home the washings she does if I go to war."

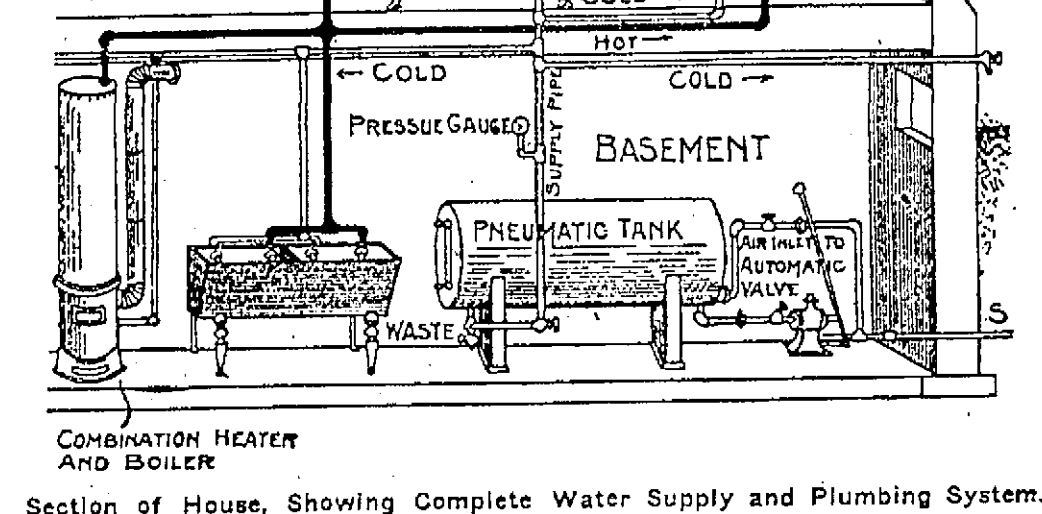
Apprehensions.
"Are you farmers worrying about the crops?"
"Not so much as the city folks," replied Mr. Cornatossel. "We farmers get our first. The city folks will have to take what's left."

Against Art.
"I hope they don't make any further efforts to make our money more artistic."
"Why?"
"Every time they bring out a new coin it buys less than its predecessor."

would use larger quantities of cistern water if they had a more modern supply or more modern pumping contrivances. The average home cistern holds nominally about 400 cubic feet, which is 100 barrels of water, but a part of this, since the water at the bottom contains sediment that has washed from the roof, and cannot, or should not, be used. This leaves about 305 cubic feet or 37 barrels, for actual use. If we assume that the cistern is completely emptied three times a year, it gives a daily consumption of just 3 cubic feet, or 22½ gallons, per family of five members. Some families undoubtedly use twice as much or several times as much soft water as the quantity stated, and more would be used in many homes if the supply was more adequate and easier to obtain.

The water reports of large cities show much greater consumption of water are being used in factories and packing houses and for street sprinkling and building purposes. The farmer should not of course be misled by these city statistics. When calculating the consumption of water in the average farm home the following conservative table is generally used:

To fill a bathtub requires from 8 to 20 gallons.
To flush a closet, each time, from 3 to 5 gallons.
To fill a lavatory, from 1 to 1½ gallons.
For sprinkling lawn, per 100 square feet, from 7 to 8 gallons.
For soaking lawn, per 100 square feet, from 15 to 20 gallons.
The consumption of water by farm animals depends upon the season, the feed, the age, and the individual habit.



Section of House, Showing Complete Water Supply and Plumbing System.

ter from wells or cisterns into the kitchen, the laundry, the bathroom, the farmyard, or into the storage tank. According to the mechanical principle involved in their construction or operation, they may be divided into several classes, as follows:

1. Water hoists, i. e., contrivances which raise water by means of levers fastened to belts, wheels or buckets. The old-fashioned cistern "pump" belongs to this class. Another form is the tread wheel employed in Oriental

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TEAT SKINNER'S THE BEST MACARONI

Charged with attempting to steal a house, which it is alleged he had jacked up on wheels and was moving from a lot at Bell station, E. L. Smith was arrested by Deputy Sheriff Modie at Los Angeles.

The house is owned by Fred Rubio. The tenant is Tomas Sanchez. Sanchez, it was claimed, owed Smith money which he failed to collect. Then, it is alleged, Smith attempted to move the house away, while Sanchez and his family were at the beach.

The removal was prevented by Rubio, who chanced to be passing and saw his property being moved away.

Superfluous Equipment.
"I wonder why poetry has feet?"
"I wonder, too, when you consider that poetry never wins in a walk."

It takes a clever woman to obtain information without asking questions.

University of Notre Dame
NOTRE DAME, INDIANA
Offers Complete Course in Agriculture
Full courses also in Letters, Journalism, Library Science, Chemistry, Pharmacy, Medicine, Architecture, Commerce and Law.

Feed the Fighters! Win the War!!

Harvest the Crops—Save the Yields
On the battle fields of France and Flanders, the United States boys and the Canadian boys are fighting side by side to win for the world the freedom and the peace of which they are so sure. While doing this they must be fed and every ounce of muscle that can be requisitioned must go to save this year's crops. A short harvest period is required to feed the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

The Combined Fighters in France and Flanders and the Combined Harvesters in America WILL Bring the Allied Victory Nearer.

A reciprocal arrangement for the use of farm workers has been perfected between the Department of the Interior and the Department of Labor and Agriculture of the United States, under which it is proposed to permit the harvesters in the United States to move over into Canada, with the privilege of later returning to the United States, when the crops in the United States have been harvested, and help to save the enormous crops in Canada which by that time will be ready for harvesting.

HELP YOUR CANADIAN NEIGHBOURS WHEN YOUR OWN CROP IS HARVESTED!!!
Canada Wants 40,000 Harvest Hands to Take Care of Its 13,000,000 ACRE WHEAT FIELD.

One cent a mile railway fare from the international boundary line to destination and the same rate returning to the international boundary.

High Wages, Good Board, Comfortable Lodgings.
An Identification Card issued at the boundary by a Canadian Immigration Officer will guarantee no trouble in returning to the United States.

AS SOON AS YOUR OWN HARVEST IS SAVED, move northward and assist your Canadian neighbor in harvesting his in this way to your bit to help save this year's crops. A short harvest period is required to feed the combined forces of the two countries in team work, such as the soldier boys in France and Flanders are demonstrating.

Geo. A. Hall, 123 Second Street, Milwaukee, Wis.; C. A. Laurier, Marquette, Mich.
Canadian Government Agents.

JUST MATTER OF PRECAUTION

Patrolman's Tip to Sergeant Given in the Most Friendly Manner, and No Offense Meant.

Sergeant Sullivan and Patrolman Flaherty were on the watch. It had been reported at headquarters that the soldiers at Duaneville had been supplied with snailville on duty. The police officers had been sent forth to investigate the matter.

"Now, you wait outside," commanded the sergeant, "while I go in to make inquiries. I shall be a minute."

But he was several minutes. At last he appeared, a dazed expression on his face.

"Well?" queried Flaherty.

"No foundation whatever for the charge," replied the sergeant. "Don't believe the landlady's story. That can be gullible of such a crime."

"Oh," granted Flaherty, "that sounds all right, but if you take my tip, sergeant, you'll just put this permit, sergeant, in your month before you tell it to the chief."

CHARGED TRACE UP TO PAT

Finnegan Probably Right When He Put Forward Thompson as Head of All Mean Men.

This one was told to Sam Bowens, the art salesman, by John Finnegan, train caller at the Union station, at Sioux City, Iowa.

"Talkin' about mean men," said Finnegan, "one time I knew a man by the name of Pat O'Toole, who worked for a farmer, a few miles out from here, by the name of Thompson."

"Well, one night O'Toole went out to the barn and he found the farmer hangin' by the neck from a beam by a buggy trace and he cut him down and run four miles for a doctor, and the doctor come and the farmer got well, and he said he'd never do it again."

"Well, at the end of the month, after the farmer had paid O'Toole his wages, Pat discovered that he was \$3 short, and he went back to the farmer, and he said, 'How's this? My money is short to the extent of \$3? An' the farmer sees, he says, 'That's the price of that man hangin' by that buggy trace, that you spoll'd by cuttin' a couple of weeks back.'"

The Only Way.
"The Carnegie Foundation's recent resolution to the effect that the only way to insure a permanent world peace is to crush Germany," said Capt. W. E. Dams of the Rough Riders in his New York office, "reminds me of the stocky, well-dressed chap in the police station."

The big, burly drunk had been brought in on a stretcher, and the sergeant said to the stocky chap rather sternly:

"What have you got to say for yourself?"

"Sergeant," said the stocky chap, "I have merely been acting the part of a peace-maker."

"But, good gracious," said the sergeant, "you broke six of this man's ribs. What was your own part in that?"

"It was the only way," said the stocky chap, "to get peace."

Rough Going.
A youth who had accomplished considerable glory in football but little in his studies, was dropped from one preparatory school and immediately invited to another. He had been there about a week when he was approached by a member of the faculty.

"Well," said the professor, "how do you find it here?"

"Pretty fair," answered the boy.

"That's good. Find it smooth going, eh?"

The youth meditated a moment. "Well, I shouldn't like to say that, exactly," he replied. "The field's sort of rough yet in places

EVERY ITEM NEWS FOR SOMEBODY

Community Events of the Past Week from Various Parts of the County

EIGHT CORNERS

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Green visited Tuesday evening with Mr. and Mrs. Emil Dotcher.

Mrs. E. Hannah of Stevens Point expects to arrive here soon to visit her daughter, Mrs. T. Green.

Pauline Sedall, Leo Matthews and George and Ernest Shultz spent Sunday afternoon at the T. Green home.

Mrs. L. L. Dodge of Fort Lauderdale, Florida, and Mrs. John Adams of LaCrosse, are visiting with Mrs. C. D. Johnson and Mrs. Albert P. Zoltski at Grand Rapids.

Miss Mary Tuddell autored to Stevens Point last Thursday to attend the fair.

Miss Laura Green returned home Sunday to resume her studies at the Pioneer school.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hamilton and son, Leo, autored to Chippewa Falls one day last week.

Misses Evelyn and Pauline Shultz spent Sunday afternoon with Miss Stella Konecny.

Miss Genevieve Gaffney spent the week end at the T. Green home.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Kaste and family spent Sunday with Mrs. C. D. Johnson.

Mrs. Bart Gaffney and daughters Jessie and Marion visited the Pioneer school Friday.

Joe Wazlowski is working at the L. H. Collier farm during the absence of the Collier family in the south.

Albert Whitehead has completed the erection of a new house on his farm one mile north of the Eight Corners factory.

Misses Isabel and Grace Green and Mrs. Maria Hamilton returned to the Rapids Monday to resume their studies at the Wood County Normal.

James and Wilbur Coas attended the Stevens Point fair Thursday.

John Thon, chemist at the Eight Corners factory and his wife are visiting friends and relatives at Roselleville. Frank Swetz is making cheese during their absence.

Mrs. Chas. Kinger passed away at her home last week. She will be sadly missed by all who knew her.

Frank Bolcher, president of the Eight Corners cheese factory, transacted business in Vesper Monday.

ARPIN

Mr. and Mrs. H. Dewey of Poy-sippi are visiting with Mr. Moffatt and family.

Mrs. O. Dingeldien and Mrs. Percy Cutler motored to Grand Rapids Friday and spent the day at the C. W. Bluet home. They were accompanied home by Miss Margaret Dingeldien, who has just commenced attending high school there.

Miss Anna M. Smith is attending the Pitsville high school.

The Misses Oral Senbaur and Melba Pynn of Milwaukee are guests of the Misses Cora and Myrtle Bluet.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Morris drove to Grand Rapids in their car Friday.

The Arpin graded school opened Tuesday with Miss Clara Farrell as principal and Mrs. Henriel as pit-mary teacher.

Among those who returned to the Rapids to school Monday were Margaret Dingeldien, Lydia Roehrig, Florence Edwards, Ruth Shultz, Leighton and Stuart Moffatt and Teddy Hookstra.

SARATOGA

We are happy to state that so far and to date (Monday) the frost has not killed any of our home crops, and it is very cool tonight and if that still northeast abates we will find everything frost locked in the morning. It is too cool for corn, potatoes, melons, cukes, garden truck, etc., but bagas and cabbage seem to be growing. Beans seem to be at a standstill and corn is about where it was about the 15th of August, but we thought it might make corn if we could have another month without frost.

The surveyor from the Point is laying out the grade for the new road "day road" on the county line. We are supposed to get a new road from the south end of present "day road" at the north side of John Benkisch south to the Grand Rapids. It will soon be here when Saratoga "paves" the next mile at least. Perhaps after that has been done for about 5 or 10 years the rest of the county line may be paved, but Grand Rapids town is about as slow as Saratoga in finding clay.

George and Mamie Holm of Neokosa spent a few days with Mrs. Roelke and Tuesday Mrs. Roelke and son George returned with them to their home. Saturday Arthur Boldt brought Mrs. Roelke and George home and will stay for a few days to plow for rye on his mother-in-law's farm, the old Weller place.

Lee B. Margery Jr. departed Friday for Knox, Indiana, where he will attend school.

CITY POINT

Mrs. A. J. Amundson began teaching school at Algonquin Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Emil Peterson and daughter and Mrs. R. Peterson Jr. of Shiocton and Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Nelson of Eau Claire are visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Christensen for a few days.

Killing frosts Sunday and Monday nights.

Miss Theodora Danielson who has been in Racine the past year, is visiting her parents for some time. Her grandmother, Mrs. Iverson, accompanied her here for a visit.

Mr. Lipold of Chicago is visiting his daughter Gertrude and other relatives.

Mrs. Peter Olson entertains the Wm. Mrs. Gertrude Anderson left Monday for Minneapolis where she will visit for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Chester Dills leave for Michigan today.

Along the Seneca Road

Mrs. N. H. Robinson and daughter Katherine returned last Saturday from a visit with relatives and friends at Moline and other points in Illinois.

George Bongara and Fred Westfall have quit work on the concrete road and gone to the cranberry marsh to work.

A heavy frost on Sunday night killed all the more tender garden stuff and so frosted the corn that everyone is busy cutting and getting ready to fill silos. The corn needed two weeks more to reach maturity.

Miss Daisy Brower spent last Saturday and Sunday at her home in Neokosa.

The S. C. held their regular meeting September 6, with Mrs. J. R. Merriam. A plan was presented for taking up some Red Cross work at the future meetings of the club. Mrs. Burhite, Mrs. Ben Bonkowski and Miss Bonkowski were guests of the club. The Misses Moller and Mrs. Carl Johnson, of the afternoon by their piano music. The next meeting will be with Mrs. W. W. Barney in Sikel.

The man who is willing to take things as they come is always disappointed because some hustler goes out and heads them off.

PLEASANT HILL

Our burg was visited by quite a hail storm Wednesday morning about 4 o'clock. Hail stones the size of an egg were numerous. We measured one about 6:30 that was 6 inches in circumference after laying on the ground of two hours and a half. Did not do so very much damage as there was no wind with it.

Fred Penske tore down his old barn last week.

Thos. Simonsen built a new porch on his house last week.

Miss Ella Christensen left for Madison Monday after a two weeks visit with her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Giese and daughter of Port Arkison spent a few days with their son John Giese and family. Mrs. Will Brimman, Mrs. Walther and three children of Hele-ville, and Mrs. M. Giese, who have been visiting here all left for their homes Saturday.

A surprise party was held at the home of Miss Alpha on Tuesday evening. Refreshments were served.

Mrs. Gladys McManis and children left Saturday for their home at Black River Falls.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kellman of Waukegan, Illinois, arrived Thursday for a visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ole Duetke. Mr. Kellman has been drawn on the first draft of an expedition to go in training next week.

Kenneth Buchanan left for Waukegan, Illinois, to close up his business affairs before going to the training camp.

Mr. and Mrs. O. G. Grogan and Mrs. A. Swanson of Kilbourn visited over Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lemense and Mr. and Mrs. L. Renne of Grand Rapids were out here at the home of P. Johnson on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Helen Knutson of Iowa visited at the home of her father, P. Knutson, Saturday.

Mrs. Carl Peterson of Grand Rapids is spending a week at the Jake Peterson home.

Mrs. Nels Jensen left for Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brumsted and Ole Hansen were Almond visitors on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hagerstrom, Mrs. Archie Kirkland and son of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Mrs. J. Kirkland and Mrs. John Tayome of Grand Rapids visited here last Wednesday.

Irene Rayone who has been spending a week with her parents, returned to Grand Rapids Monday.

Irvin Rayone and wife spent Sunday at the Rayone and Keyser homes.

Misses Irene and Rozana Myers of Iowa, spent several days the past week here with their cousin Rev. Wagoner.

John Kujawa who has spent his summer vacation at home, departed Tuesday for Prairie du Chien to resume his studies at Campion College.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa left on Tuesday for a week's vacation which they will spend in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins returned home last Thursday from a ten days vacation which they spent in and around Russell of Park Falls.

Mrs. Russell of Park Falls visited with her sister-in-law Mrs. K. J. Marceau, one day last week.

Wm. Kuter and wife entertained about 40 guests at the B. F. U. at a chicken chowder supper at their home Sunday afternoon. The occasion was the 73rd birthday of Mr. Kuter and he was presented with a beautiful golden cake as a token of respect from the B. F. U. lodge here. All report a most enjoyable time.

Miss Louise Burns and daughter of Stevens Point spent several days this week with the K. J. Marceau family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chouard spent Sunday here packing their household goods for removal to Grand Rapids.

Mr. Chillard, father of Prof. Chillard, passed away at his home in Scandinavia Sunday after a short illness. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family. The professor expects to return and take up his school duties here next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Piltz and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Piltz left Monday to attend the state fair in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Sharkey of Mosau spent a few hours here Saturday with relatives. The left Saturday noon to attend Sunday at the James Case home.

Mr. and Mrs. N. J. Richards of the Rapids spent Sunday at the home of her mother here.

Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Ratelle attended the fair at Stevens Point last Thursday.

Helen Kujawa, Forrest and Marjorie Wilkins, returned home last Thursday from Stevens Point where they had spent a week with their grandmother.

The Cooper Musical Co. closed a week's engagement Sunday night. The shows were all good and clean and the company was favored with a full house every night. The young lady receiving the highest number of votes was Theresa Baughman, who received a gold ring as first prize; Gladys Rutledge having next highest, received a good ring and Eoe St. Denis, having next received a lavender Mrs. Ted Van Con Reuval, the married lady receiving the highest number of votes received a lavender and Mrs. Geo. Rivers received a ring as second prize.

Mrs. Mildred Stout is assisting at the Kujawa & Wilkins store during the absence of Miss Mary, who is taking a vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Ted Van den Heuvel have moved to Grand Rapids.

Lloyd Rutledge took the household furniture to Chouard to Grand Rapids Monday, and returning brought a load of household goods for Alvin Whitlock who will live here.

Mr. and Mrs. Nels mother of Mrs. Carl Whitlock, passed away at the home of her daughter Tuesday morning after a two months illness of cancer of the stomach. The remains were taken to Grand Rapids for burial on Friday. The bereaved family have the sympathy of the community.

SARATOGA

Mrs. C. Knutson and Miss Louise Hansen went to Milwaukee Monday and will spend a few days there.

Mrs. O. Grogan and Mrs. A. Swanson of Kilbourn visited over Sunday with relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Lemense and Mr. and Mrs. L. Renne of Grand Rapids were out here at the home of P. Johnson on Wednesday afternoon.

Miss Helen Knutson of Iowa visited at the home of her father, P. Knutson, Saturday.

Mrs. Carl Peterson of Grand Rapids is spending a week at the Jake Peterson home.

Mrs. Nels Jensen left for Chicago Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brumsted and Ole Hansen were Almond visitors on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Hagerstrom, Mrs. Archie Kirkland and son of Cedar Falls, Iowa, and Mrs. J. Kirkland and Mrs. John Tayome of Grand Rapids visited here last Wednesday.

Irene Rayone who has been spending a week with her parents, returned to Grand Rapids Monday.

Irvin Rayone and wife spent Sunday at the Rayone and Keyser homes.

Misses Irene and Rozana Myers of Iowa, spent several days the past week here with their cousin Rev. Wagoner.

John Kujawa who has spent his summer vacation at home, departed Tuesday for Prairie du Chien to resume his studies at Campion College.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa left on Tuesday for a week's vacation which they will spend in Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilkins returned home last Thursday from a ten days vacation which they spent in and around Russell of Park Falls.

Mrs. Russell of Park Falls visited with her sister-in-law Mrs. K. J. Marceau, one day last week.

Wm. Kuter and wife entertained about 40 guests at the B. F. U. at a chicken chowder supper at their home Sunday afternoon. The occasion was the 73rd birthday of Mr. Kuter and he was presented with a beautiful golden cake as a token of respect from the B. F. U. lodge here. All report a most enjoyable time.

Miss Louise Burns and daughter of Stevens Point spent several days this week with the K. J. Marceau family.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Chouard spent Sunday here packing their household goods for removal to Grand Rapids.

Mr. Chillard, father of Prof. Chillard, passed away at his home in Scandinavia Sunday after a short illness. The sympathy of the community is extended to the bereaved family. The professor expects to return and take up his school duties here next week.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Piltz and Mr. and Mrs. Emil Piltz left Monday to attend the state fair in Milwaukee.

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RUDELPH

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Kujawa, daughter Mary and son John and Anna Hiert were camp Douglas visitors on Sunday.

VANDRIESEN

Everybody come to the Adams county fair at Friendship September 25, 26 and 27.

Milo Brown of Grand Rapids came down last Thursday to get ducks. He is also visiting the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Brown.

Harve Evans was a Kellner visitor Saturday.

Irvin Evans was a Grand Rapids business visitor Saturday.

Miss Mary Evans who has been working for Mrs. Lyness, quit her job and came home Sunday.

Quite a crowd attended the dance at J. B. Whites Saturday night, and all report a good time.

Bph Miller and children of Grand Marsh spent Sunday at the Israel Jero home.

Mr. and Mrs. Roy Bates attended the club meeting at Harve Evans' on Saturday evening.

Mrs. M. S. Winegarden who has been visiting her son Clyde at Appleton, Minnesota, returned home Saturday.

The Adams County Club met at the Harve Evans home Saturday evening. Quite a crowd attended and all report a very interesting meeting.

The next meeting will be held Saturday evening, September 15, at the Israel Jero home.

Robert Lee and George Lundquist who have been working for John Lyness on the wire grass marsh, quit Sunday and returned to their homes in Saratoga.

Mrs. Israel Jero and Mrs. Ethel Miller and Mrs. Harve Evans look dinner with Mrs. J. R. Lyness Monday.

The ladies of this vicinity have organized an aid society. They will meet the first Thursday in every month at the homes of the members. Everybody is welcome to join. The members will pay the sum of ten cents a month, which will go to fix up the Methodist church so as to keep our Sunday school going winter.

The Adams county club will give a supper at Richard Carlsons September 20. Ice cream will also be served.

KELLNER

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Witt went to Almond Sunday to visit relatives.

J. W. Ramsey visited friends at Spirit Land near Plainfield last week.

August Miller and his entertaining daughter and brother from Milwaukee.

Annunber from here attended the Stevens Point fair last Thursday.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Knoll, September 7.

Ruth Munroe is spending the week at Wautoma.

Mrs. Zooge visited over Sunday at Wild Rose.

A. Knoll entertained company from Chicago the fore part of the week.

Mrs. W. W. W. and Mrs. Jess Warden, September 6.

Miss Ella Gault is in Milwaukee this week attending the fair.

Mrs. Louise Fitzel returned home from Milwaukee Friday.

There were no services at the Lutheran church Sunday. Rev. Rathke preached in Neokosa.

NEW ROME

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Webb and family spent Sunday at the Victor Blasezyk home.

Misses Freda Hoett and Nina Wilson and Harry Wilson from Friendship were Sunday visitors at the B. J. Hoett home.

Charley Pike and Elmer Finch reached their new farms last Thursday.

The threshing machines are busy in these parts nowadays.

The first frost of Sunday night did a little bit of damage.

Paul Bulgrin spent a few days with home folks last week.

MEEHAN

Meehan has now gone on the map as one of the leading team fishing centers. Boats can be seen on the river at almost any time loaded with clams and large stacks of the shells can be seen at the tents. Mr. Kinney's crew and the Simpson crew are the ones who are making a business of it and it is said as high as \$10 per day has been realized per man.

School report for Meehan school, District No. 7, town of Plover. Number of pupils enrolled, 30; average daily attendance, 22; pupils present every day were Phyllis Pike, Ronsealer and Chelmer Parks, Fausta Cleandening and Maude Kinney. Pupils absent one day or less were Hilda Lutz and Martha Wink. Miss Minnie Peterson, teacher.

What has become of the old fashioned girl? She used to sit on the door when she put on her shoes and stockings?

SIGEL

The approaching marriage of John Tocznyk and Miss Mary Jagodzinski was announced for the first time in the Catholic church on Sunday.

Harry Schroeder doesn't get a man anything when he is trying to explain to Friend Wife why he was out all night. If he told her he was demonstrating the Nebular Hypothesis all right, she would probably run to a lawyer and demand a divorce because he had violated the marriage contract.

Miss Lavina Rablin of Superior is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. J. Wood.

PARENTS MUST PAY

Court Makes Important Ruling Regarding Support

New London Press: An interesting decision has just been rendered by Acting Probate Judge J. A. Murat which holds that a parent who is able to do so must contribute toward the support of a child who is an inmate of an asylum even if the child became insane after attaining adult age. The case in point is one begun by G. H. Putnam of this city thru probate instead of circuit court by District Attorney O. L. Olen, in which a decision of the court finds that Lars Rasmussen is liable to contribute \$3.50 to support of his son, Arthur Rasmussen, who is an inmate of Waukegan county asylum, his insanity having developed after Arthur had reached the adult age. Mr. Rasmussen is seventy-six years of age and his wife is seventy-four, but the evidence showed that he owns real estate valued at \$11,500 and has some other property. The case concluded by District Attorney Olen is interesting because it establishes a precedent for future action in the matter of other cases of chronic insanity that may come up for action by county and town officials.

Mr. Putnam who stated the case says that Mr. Rasmussen had escaped paying for his son's support for nearly five years.

Miss Lavina Rablin of Superior is visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. P. J. Wood.

WANT COLUMN

WANTED.—About 25 tons hay, tame preferred; also want new milch cow. S. V. Topping, Neokosa, Wis.

FOR SALE.—My house and lot on 8th street. For particulars see Dan Ellis, telephone 221.

FOR SALE.—Phillips' latest map of the city at this office.

FOR SALE.—Harley-Davidson twin cylinder motorcycle, by Peter Schuetz, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Wis.

FOR SALE.—About 7000 feet of pine lumber, 1 inch and 2x4. See Hugo Hassler, 1 mile west of Packing House.

FOR SALE.—A new Columbian row boat motor, been used not over 4 weeks; first class condition; a bargain. See Hugo Lind.

FOR SALE.—Team of horses at Johnson & Hill Co. Ask Kruger.

STRAYED.—From Pospisiel pasture 1 black heifer about 1 1/2 years old. Notify Mr. Pospisiel or D. D. Conway's farm, D. D. Conway.

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two farm trucks, one Kent spreader, one corn blinder and two sulky plows. Nash Hardware Co.

FOR SALE.—My 7-passenger, six-cylinder Buick, run 10,000 miles, good body and in fine running order. Good reason for selling. D. D. Conway, Grand Rapids, Wis. 26

Specials for Saturday

Sept. 15th, at the

New Meat Market

Fancy boneless beef roast, 5 lbs. \$1.00

Less than 5 lbs. per lb. .22c

Choice tender pot roast. .17c

Tender beef stew. .16c

Fine rib boiling beef. .14c

All beefsteaks, good, tender. .20c

Fresh made hamburger, 2 lbs. .35c

Fancy Milk Pot Veal .22c

Veal roast off the leg. .20c

Veal roast off the kidney. .20c

Veal roast off the shoulder. .18c

Veal breast, with or without pocket. .15c

Fancy Tender Mutton .25c

Roast off the leg. .25c

Roast off the kidney. .22c

Shoulder mutton. .20c

Mutton chops. .22c

Mutton stew. .18c

4 lb pork roast. .90c

Fresh pork shoulder by the whole. .21c

Fresh pigs feet 4 lbs. .25c

Fresh neck ribs, 3 lbs. .25c

Bologna sausage. .15c

Wiensers and Polish. .18c

Liver sausage	18c
Blod sausage	18c
No. 1 Picnic hams	22c
No. 1 regular hams	26c
Summer sausage	25c
5 lb compound lard	\$1.00
No. 1 bacon, fat and lean by the slab	.25c
Less than slab, per lb.	.27c
Fancy spring chickens, per lb.	.23c

—Only 5c at Daly's Theatre picnics.

MARKET REPORT

Spring Chickens	18
Hens	16
Roosters	12
Geese	14
Hides	16
Beef	12-13
Pork, dressed	20-22
Veal	16-17
Dats	16-17
Hay, timothy	10.00-12.46
Rye	1.70
Wheat	32
Butter	34
Patent Flour	12.50
Rye Flour	9.50
New Potatoes	.90

FOR SALE.—Phillips' latest map of the city at this office.

FOR SALE.—A good Hupmobile for sale cheap. Inquire of Fred Zwicke town of Sigel.

FOR SALE.—Phillips' latest map of the city at this office.

This Store Holds Interest for Women and Young

Women Concerned With Thoughts of the Coming Season

HEALTHY CHANGE

As times change, methods of business and habits of living change also. In this modern age the farmer has learned to apply machinery to his farm and has come to view agriculture as a science. He has his farmstead, his county representative, his health and hygiene when applied to crops and cattle have a new meaning to the farmer. To drain a field, to erect a silo, to put a cement floor and ventilating system in a barn, all of which would have been undreamed of by the old time farmer, appear to his grandson as a good business procedure. For the expense of installation he expects to reap many fold profits. Competition has forced the farmer to introduce modern methods. If he fails to keep up to the pace set by a more progressive neighbor his financial loss is apparent to all.

Just as surely the farmer is working to a realization of the fact that rural sanitation applies to his home as well as to his barn; that fresh air, sunshine, plain nourishing food and cleanliness are at the command of nearly every person and especially of those who are fortunate enough to live in the country. Ignorance and carelessness are accountable for failures to use any or all of these requisites of good health.

Some of the good things that we have acquired with us are apt to be underestimated and neglected.

Sunlight may cost a faded carpet; fresh air a few more shovels of coal. But what of that if they purchase health?

CARD OF THANKS

We wish to express our thanks to the kind neighbors and friends who thoughtfully offered their aid and sympathy during the illness and after death of our beloved husband and father, and also for the many beautiful flowers.

Mrs. S. Johnson and Family.

FOR SALE

Phillips' latest map of the city at this office.

ADVERTISED MAIL

List of advertised mail at the post office in Grand Rapids, Wisconsin, Sept. 10, 1917.

Mr. J. H. B. Gerhardt, Gerhardt, Milwaukee.

Mr. J. H. B. Gerhardt, Gerhardt, Milwaukee.

Mr. J. H. B. Gerhardt, Gerhardt, Milwaukee.

Federal Reserve Bank

The Modern spirit of co-operation, which animates all successful business, prevails in the organization of our Federal Reserve Bank.

We own stock in it. We keep our cash in it. We have a voice in its management. It is our bank, and its resources enable us at times to meet the legitimate requirements of our community.

You, in turn, can share in its benefit and protection by becoming one of its depositors.

First National Bank

GRAND RAPIDS, WISCONSIN
The Bank that does things for you



COAL AND WOOD

The Best Grades at Reasonable Prices.

CALL US UP AT
Phone 416 or 8

ASSERT BROTHERS

WOOD AND COAL YARDS

social today and every day. VICTORIA FLOUR is the very flour in the state and every housewife to know if she cares for really good bread and cake and pastry she use VICTORIA FLOUR.

BUCK OF NASH GROCERY STORE.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

nd Rapids Milling Co.

Shop Phone 750. Res. 1044.

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BIG CROPS IN
WESTERN CANADAGood Yields of Wheat, Splendid
Production of Pork, Beef,
Mutton and Wool.

The latest reports give an assurance of good grain crops throughout most of Western Canada, where the wheat, oats and barley are now being harvested, about ten days earlier than last year. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta are all "doing their bit" in a noble way towards furnishing food for the allies.

While the total yield of wheat will not be as heavy as in 1915, there are indications that it will be an average crop in most of the districts. A letter received from the Post Office of the Canadian Government, from a farmer near Delta, Alberta, says harvest in that district is one month earlier than last year. His wheat crop is estimated at 35 bushels per acre, while some of his neighbors will have more. The average in the district will be about 30 bushels per acre. Now, with the price of wheat in the neighborhood of \$2 per bushel, it is safe to say that there will be very few farmers but will be able to bank from forty to fifty dollars per acre after paying all expenses of seedling, harvesting and threshing, as well as taxes. The price of land in this district is from \$25 to \$30 per acre. What may be said of this district will apply to almost any other in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Many farmers have gone to Western Canada from the United States in the past three or four years, who having purchased lands, had the pleasure of completing the payments before they were due. They have made the money out of their crops during the past couple of years, and if they are successful to the future as in the past they will have put themselves and their families beyond all possibility of lack of money for the rest of their lives. It is not only in wheat that the farmers of Western Canada are making money. Their hogs have brought the highest prices and are easy to raise—barley is plentiful and grass abundant, and the climate just the kind that hogs glory in. The price is good and likely to remain so for a long time.

A few days since a farmer from Dunsdale, Alberta, shipped a carload of hogs to the St. Paul market, and got a higher price than was ever before paid on that market. Two million three hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty dollars was received at Winnipeg for Western hogs during the first six months of this year. 181,575 hogs were sold at an average price of \$15 per cwt., and had an average weight of 200 pounds each. The raising of hogs is a profitable and continually growing industry of Western Canada, and this class of stock is raised as economically here as anywhere on the North American continent. There is practically no hog disease, and immense quantities of food can be produced cheaply.

It has been told for years that the grasses of Western Canada supply to both beef and milk producers the nutritive properties that go to the development of both branches. The stories that are now being published by dairymen and beef cattle men verify all the predictions that have ever been made regarding the country's fat portance in the raising of both beef and dairy cattle. The sheep industry is developing rapidly. At a sale at Calgary 151,453 pounds of wool were disposed of at sixty cents a pound. At a sale at Edmonton 60,000 pounds were sold at even better prices than those paid at Calgary. The total clip this season will probably approximate two million pounds. Many reports are to hand showing from six to eight pounds per fleece. 35 carloads were sent to the Toronto market alone.

Doing Her Bit.
"Gladys Twibbles has joined a canning club."
"But Gladys can't cook. She hasn't spent fifteen minutes in a kitchen since the day she was born."
"Maybe not, but that won't prevent her from reading a learned paper before the club."

YES! LIFT A CORN
OFF WITHOUT PAIN!

Cincinnati man tells how to dry up a corn or callus so it lifts off with fingers.

You corn-pested men and women need suffer no longer. Wear the shoes that nearly killed you before, says this Cincinnati authority, because a few drops of freezeone applied directly on a tender, aching corn or callus, stops the itching and burning, and the corn or callus is loosened so it can be lifted off, root and all, without pain. A small bottle of freezeone costs very little at any drug store, but will positively take off every hard or soft corn or callus. This should be tried, as it is inexpensive and is said not to irritate the surrounding skin.

If you decide to use any freezeone tell him to get a small bottle for you from his wholesale drug house—adv.

He Could Draw.
Redd—What's he doing now?
Greene—He's a draftsman in an automobile factory, and believe me, he can draw with regularity.

"Really? What horse power?"

YOU MAY TRY CUTICURA FREE
That's the Rule—Free Samples to Anyone Anywhere.

We have so much confidence in the wonderful soothing and healing properties of Cuticura Ointment for all skin troubles supplemented by hot baths with Cuticura Soap that we are ready to send samples on request. They are sent for the toilet.

Free sample each by mail with Book, address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

A Suggestion.
Foot—Alas! All my contributions are returned with regularity.
Friend—Try sending a contribution to the Red Cross fund—I'll warrant that won't be.

When Your Eyes Need Care—Try Murine Eye Remedy
No Stinging—Just Easy Comfort. 50 cents in bottles or one for one dollar. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

MODERN LIFE IN PATAGONIA

Prosperous and Up-to-Date City Has
Grown Up at the Tip of the South
American Continent.

The modern city of Punta Arenas has risen to importance at the extreme southern extremity of South America since the advent of the automobile.

Punta Arenas, or, as it is commonly called by its own people, Sandy Point, can be compared the more readily with American settlements because it is not essentially a part of Spanish America. The city and surrounding territory are populated chiefly by Scotchmen, and English is the prevailing tongue. Three-fourths of the export trade is with England and the United States.

This southern outpost of civilization was founded in 1840, as a convict camp for Chilean prisoners, consequently bearing a resemblance to Australia of an old-fashioned colony. The presence of the convicts caused the establishment of a coal station for vessels passing through the Straits of Magellan, and Punta Arenas passed a colorless existence until a few years ago, when the discovery was made that southern Patagonia was the most sheep-raising country in the world.

We are accustomed to think of the tip of the South American continent as a polar region, says a writer in the Americas. Its latitude does in fact correspond to that of Alaska, and the sea is occasionally encumbered with icebergs, but ocean currents warm the land, producing a climate more equable than that of Kentucky.

There are great all the year round, and no houses need be built for sheep. With the discovery of the sheep-raising possibilities of Patagonia, Scotchmen and Englishmen from the Falkland Islands thronged to the mainland, and great sheep ranches were established, and Punta Arenas became a modern city of 17,000 population with electric lights, theaters, banks, four newspapers, good schools, etc. It is the commercial outlet for a great agricultural and mining district.

The transportation demands of Patagonia developed after the coming of the automobile, and as a result, passenger transportation is carried by auto. The one railroad in the country is not a passenger road. Passable highways and the internal combustion engine are dependency of this newest civilization in the world.

When Things Go Wrong.
There are times when everything seems to go wrong. From 7 o'clock a. m. until 10 p. m. affairs are in a twist. You arise in the morning and the room is cold, and a button is off, and the breakfast is tough and the furnace smokes, and you start up street nettled from head to foot. All day long things are adverse. The muggers boot the uppers and spoils the desk pad; some one gives a wrong turn to the damper and the gas escapes; an agent comes in determined to insure your life when it is already insured for the head to get the price of your policy, but he sticks to you, showing you the terms of Old Time and the hour glass and the death scythe and a skeleton, making it quite certain you will die before your time unless you take out papers in his company. Besides this you have a cold in the head, and you are a walking uneasiness. The day is out of joint and no surgeon can set it.

Art of Harnessing a Horse.
The students in the field artillery branch of the service who attended the officers' reserve training camp at Fort Riley never knew before there was just one way to harness an unknown horse, or that it was such a complicated matter. Some of them were reared on farms or ranches, but they never groomed a horse like Uncle Sam's men do, says the Kansas City Star.

Every student has two horses he must care for. He must harness them up, ride one and lend the other. When he is through he must unharness them. After that comes the grooming of the horses. It sounds simple, but it isn't. "The lessons of the students in grooming are practical ones and the horses have to stand for it, whether they like it or not. Sometimes a horse will spend all morning being groomed, not because he needs it, but because the students need the training."

Sheep Owners Prosper.
Sheep owners in New Mexico will receive the largest share of the year in the history of the industry in that state. Conditions during the lambing season were not as favorable as in an average year in some sections of the state and the increase for the state as a whole will be approximately 20 per cent, compared with a normal increase of 55 per cent. Shortage of lambs, however, is more than made up on the sheep growers' balance sheet by high prices for both lambs and wool. Sales of lambs will bring the growers a minimum of \$12,000,000. The wool clip is normal at around 18,000,000 pounds, but the price will average 20 cents, as compared with an average of 20 cents last year and 17 cents in 1915. The income from wool sales probably will reach \$5,500,000.

Places.
In spite of the fact that they see any number of them every day there is nothing that people know so little about as places. The world is full of all sorts of places. Some places are smaller than others, but none of them is so small that it does not contain several more still smaller. Places are simply indispensable.

There are places that are pleasant and unpleasant and some of the most unpleasant are electric chairs, jailyards, tight places, summer camps and last places. Everything in the world has its place, but only a small proportion of the things in the world stay in their places. The world itself is only a place, and a rather crowded place, at that.—Exchange.

She Spoiled Him.
This is merely another example of the perfectly clear logic of one of the sexes: They were sitting on the sand at Long Beach. She was talking, excitedly, about a man with a mustache, who, she said, she punched holes with the tip of her parasol, "I spoil you. There isn't any doubt about it. I go with you everywhere, all the time, and that doesn't give you a chance to go around with other people and see how much nicer I am."—New York Letter to the Cincinnati Times-Star.

WATER SUPPLY FOR THE
FARM HOUSE

John Daniel Walters says no
feature of home architecture will
afford so much comfort and be
so conducive to health as abundant
supply of pure water

THERE was a time when the farmer drank his fill from the "old wooden bucket that hung in the well," when his bathtub consisted of an abandoned wash boiler placed out in the summer kitchen or down in the cellar, when the water-closet was a four-foot by five-foot slanting plant behind the corncrib, and when on wash days the needed soft water was obtained from an old barrel that stood at the corner of the front porch; but these primitive conditions are rapidly vanishing—they are almost a thing of the past. No one argues now, as was the case then, that one or two baths a month ought to be sufficient for a healthy person, or that a well-lighted, well-ventilated and well-furnished bathroom is a luxury and an encumbering detriment to the development of a robust constitution, that a water-closet in the house is unhygienic, and that labor-saving comforts in the kitchen and laundry will make the cook lazy. We all agree on these points. The problem is, rather, how can we get good water in sufficient quantity, cheaply and effectively, where it may be needed, i. e., into the bathroom, the kitchen, the laundry, the front yard, and the feed lot.

The first question to be answered in any water-supply problem is naturally, How much water will be needed? The answer must differ in accordance with the conditions involved. In the smaller towns it is usual to place

the minimum consumption, exclusive of the water needed for lawn sprinkling, at about 4,000 cubic feet per year for the average family of five. This means a minimum of 393 cubic feet, or about 2,330 gallons per month, or about 33 gallons a family per day, or about 16 gallons per person per day. While this daily allowance is sufficient during the greater part of the year, it is generally insufficient in the four or five summer months. Few homes can elect to pump water from a well, so that 5,000 cubic feet is probably a closer estimate of the actual annual consumption of a family of five members.

Many homes are provided with hot-water cisterns from which the necessary laundry and bathroom water is drawn. The average per capita consumption of soft water, like that of hard water, differs very much. It depends on the size of the cistern and the character of the plumbing fixtures quite as much as on the size and habits of the family. Most homes

of the animal and its surrounding local conditions. The following tables will give a good idea, however:

Horses, 6 to 12 gallons a day each.
Cattle, 6 to 12 gallons a day each.
Sheep, 1½ to 2 gallons a day each.
Hogs, 1½ to 2 gallons a day each.

When estimating the consumption of water for large herds of cattle and horses, old and young, as they are found on the average farm, it is safe to reckon it per "head" at a minimum of one cubic foot a day; that is, about half of the minimum amount needed for each person.

Every one who intends to study water-supply problems should know the following relations:

1. 1 gallon equals 134 cubic feet.
2. 1 cubic foot equals 7.48 gallons.
3. 1 cubic foot of water weighs approximately 62½ pounds.
4. 1 gallon of water weighs 8.33 pounds.
5. 1 gallon contains 231 cubic inches.
6. 31½ gallons make one barrel.
Chemically pure water is never found in nature. It can be obtained only by distillation. When left in contact with common air, or with earthy or organic substances, water rapidly absorbs parts of them and becomes impure. Even the rain water that falls from the clouds is not entirely pure, but contains dust particles, ammonia, and traces of numerous other ingredients. However, as most of these are harmless, the problem is, therefore, not how an entirely pure water can be obtained, but rather how

to obtain a water with an admixture which is not harmful for the purpose for which it is intended.

Many spring or well waters contain large quantities of lime in solution. This lime prevents soap from dissolving and lathering; it makes the water hard and almost unsuitable for laundry purposes. The chemist has means to extract the lime from the water, but it is a process that could not be cheaply introduced into the household. However, for drinking purposes, such spring or well water is not harmful.

Other substances that are frequently held in solution by water from the earth, or from rock, are common salt, magnesium, and alkali. When any of these are present in large quantities the water tastes bad and is unfit to drink. Only the practical chemist, by means of carefully conducted experiments, can positively determine whether or not such water can safely be used.

The most dangerous contamination of water is produced by organic poisons and the bacteria or germs microscopically small plants. These organisms, invisible to the naked eye, enter the intestines of man with the water which he drinks, multiply there at an enormous rate when the conditions are favorable, and may produce disorders, diseases or death. They are not seen in the water. Even if they exist there by the million, when examined by the eye alone the liquid may appear entirely or nearly clear.

It is a fact, however, that these germs cannot live long in water which does not contain organic substance. In so-called surface water, i. e., drainage water from fields, meadows or barnyards, in water from roofs or roads, or in water from forests and cemeteries, they are always present. It is for this reason that cistern water is not always so harmless as is often assumed, and that water from ponds, creeks and rivers or from the old-style open well is positively dangerous.

The question is often asked, "If such surface water is generally polluted by germs, why is it that the farm-ers and their animals who drink it freely are not promptly killed?" The answer is that most germs cannot live in the perfectly healthy body of man or animal. Only certain kinds of germs have the power to live and multiply in the stomachs of larger animals. Most of them die when they are deposited in the stomach; others are necessary for the purpose of digestion. A comparatively small number of species produce sickness and death, and the only way of avoiding the effects of their attacks is to use only pure water, or to boil all drinking water that comes from contaminated sources.

The refreshing taste of springs or well water is due to several causes.

His Claim.
"I claim exemption, sah."

"On what ground?"

"On de ground dat mah wife will have no one to take home the washings she does if I go to war."

Apprehensions.
"Are you farmers worrying about the crops?"

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For sprinkling lawn, per 100 square feet, from 1 to 8 gallons.
For soaking lawn, per 100 square feet, from 15 to 20 gallons.
The consumption of water by farm animals depends upon the reason, the feed, the age, and the individual hab-

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Her Sense of Humor.
Even genteel woman is capable, when dealing with tramps, of perpetrating a type of humor of which one would little suspect her.

"I told dat lady," Cinder Smith relates, "dat I wanted just a little sample to keep soul an' body together."

"An' what did she give you?" inquired Billy Trucks feelingly.

Cinder Smith exhibited the handout.

"She give me dis safety pin."

Rough Going.
A youth who had accomplished considerable glory in football but little in his studies, was dropped from one preparatory school and immediately invited to another. He had been there about a week when he was approached by a member of the faculty.

"Well," said the professor, "how do you find it here?"

"Pretty fair," answered the boy.

"That's good. Find it smooth going, eh?"

The youth meditated a moment.

"Well, I shouldn't like to say that, exactly," he replied. "The field's sort of rough yet in places, sir."—Exchange.

At the Theater.
Marky—Oh, look. We don't need to stay and see the last act.

Marky—It says right here in the program in the list of scenes: "Act 4—Same as Act 1."

ON 'WHEATLESS DAYS'
Eat Post Toasties (Made of Corn)

Post Toasties
says Bobby

Real Charity.
Slicker (surprised)—You will pay your creditors more so 10 cents on a dollar, than I.

Do Smooth (complacently)—I shall pay 12; that is the truest form of charity, I know of.

Horrors of War.
Boche (downed after long Homerie combat)—Kamerad!

Pat—Be jabbers, 'tis the word I've been trying to remember for the last three minutes.—Punch.

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Against Art.
"I hope they don't make any further efforts to make our money more artistic."

"Why?"

"Every time they bring out a new coin it buys less than its predecessor."

The Probability.
"Young De Svel says he thinks it is likely he will take a run over to France."

"Yes, and if he ever gets there he will keep on running."

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First, the water coming from a low stratum in the ground is nearly always quite cold; second, it contains much common air and considerable quantities of the dioxide of carbon. These qualities make the water palatable. They can be imparted to tepid water artificially, but not readily or cheaply. Water can be boiled to rid it of dangerous germs; it can be cooled by ice, or by means of an ammonia cooling apparatus, the so-called ice machine. Air and carbon dioxide can be forced through water to freshen it.

There are many different kinds of pumps or contrivances for lifting water from wells or cisterns into the kitchen, the laundry, the bathroom, the farmyard, or into the storage tank. According to the mechanical principle involved in their construction or operation, they may be divided into several classes, as follows:

1. Water hoists, i. e., contrivances which raise water by means of buckets fastened to belts, wheels or levers. The old-fashioned cistern "pump" belongs to this class. Another form is the tread wheel employed in Oriental

countries to raise water a few feet for irrigation. Still another form is the "worm hoist," of which a short description may be found in almost any dictionary. Another form is the "old wooden bucket."

2. Centrifugal pumps, or pumps that drive up the water by means of rapidly revolving fan wheels—a pump form which is used much in bridge buildings to raise water from foundation pits, and in irrigation work.

3. Suction pumps and force pumps, or pumps that hoist water by means of piston action—the usual form of hand pump and windmill pump. The smaller kinds are single-acting pumps, and the large are double-acting pumps.

4. Hydraulic rams—pumps which work automatically by the energy of stream of water which flows through them.

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